MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Chinese government is in some what of a panic because of a recent report from General Lu Yung-hsiang, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Military Governor of Chekiang, to the effect that Russian Bolsheviks, Korean revolutionists, Japanese socialists and Chinese student leaders are daily holding meetings in the French Concession at Shanghai and are devising means to overthrow the Chinese government. The first meeting of this nature, according to the report of General Lu, was held on April 11 at Yung Lu Li to consider offers made by the government of the Soviet for the return of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the cancellation of the Boxer Indemnity and the abolition of all treaties which are one-sided. All those present decided that if the Chinese government would not accept these offers and open official relationship with the government of the Soviet, they would organize a "Union association of China, Japan, Russia and Korea at Shanghai first to unite the peoples of these four countries and then to overthrow the military governments in China and Japan in order to be able to enjoy equality and liberty." Many Chinese who had studied in Japan and have close connections with the Japanese Socialists are reported to have attended the meeting, and volunteered to go to provinces with the object of converting the people to their principle of government. General Lu's report also refers to a certain former Minister of the Interior, who has been mentioned as the moving spirit of the whole movement. Owing to the failure of this former official to get along either in North or South China, he has been forced by circumstances to join the Bolsheviks and has certain students whom he plans to employ in his plan to undermine the governments in both North and South China. General Lu has asked the Shanghai Commis-

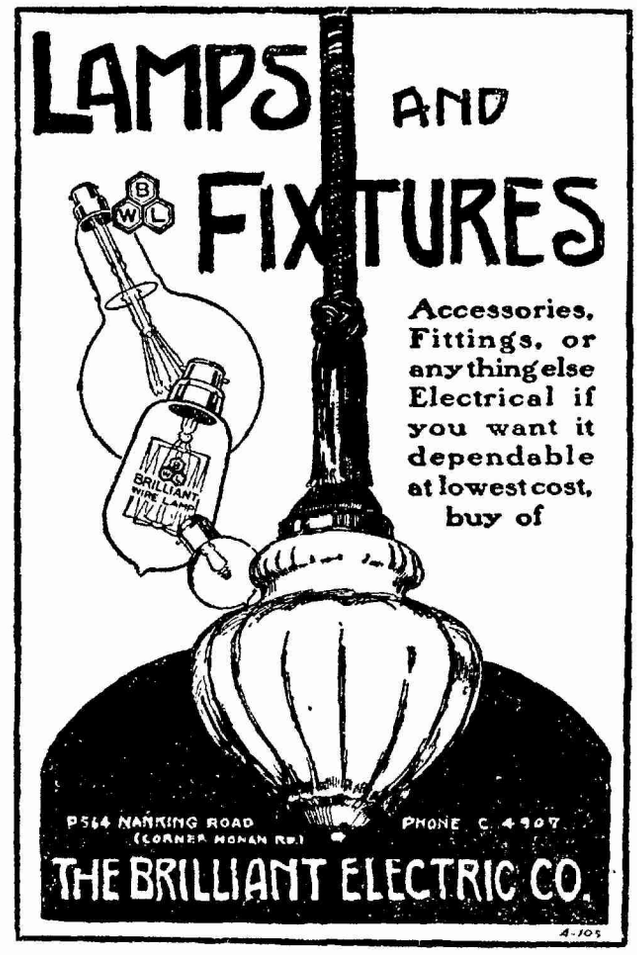
sioner for Foreign Affairs to take up the question for the control of certain disorderly elements in the French Concession with the French Consul-general. He urges that all the students' organizations and Bolshevik or socialists' organizations within the limits of the concession be closed and their members expelled and that detectives be employed to prevent their moving into other houses. But the French authorities, stated General Lu in his report to Peking, did not exert their utmost to deal with the disorderly elements. After the receipt of his message, the Cabinet at Peking circulated a telegram to the provinces quoting what General Lu had said and instructing the provincial authorities to censor letters and telegrams, and keep close watch upon suspicious persons who may be found within their jurisdiction, and prevent the spread of Bolshevik doctrine among the masses in China. Shanghai is quickly becoming a center of Bolshevik or socialistic activities according to General Lu and steps, according to information given out by the Chinese officials in Peking, are being taken to "bottle up" Shanghai and prevent Bolshevik propagandists from getting out of the city into Chinese territory.

THE recent visit to China of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, in the interests of the consortium which was in no way connected with the reported international attempt to control or to unify the Chinese railways, has curiously resulted in pushing the railway question again to the forefront. Mr. Ho Yen-sun, an American returned student, sent an interpretation to the government inquiring about its attitude toward the scheme of Mr. Lamont and the new international banking consortium for the internalization of the Chinese railways. The Cabinet and the Ministry of Finance jointly replied to the effect that the trip of Mr. Lamont was made to study the financial and economical conditions of China, that he did not discuss with the Chinese government any financial problem or loan matters; that the terms under which the new consortium was to be organized had been decided by the banking representatives of the four nations concerned at Paris last year; that the Chinese government had already informed the government at Washington through Yung Kwei Chinese Charge d'Affaires that China would be unwilling to use railways as security for loans and allow foreigners to control them, and that the government is still holding the same view. Mr. Ho evidently was satisfied with this explanation. But in the meantime, the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese official organ published in Peking, reported in its May 3 issue that Mr. Lamont had taken away with him an agreement for an $80,000,000 railway loan, hoping further to thus create distrust in American enterprise. As the efficient Japanese propaganda organ anticipated, several members of Parliament have lodged protest with the government against the reported conclusion of a loan aiming at the control of the Chinese railways. The fallacious report circulated by the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, was so cleverely written that many were fooled by it. It said: "Several conferences were held between Mr. Lamont who represented American financiers, and the influential officials of the government. In consequence a preliminary agreement for an $80,000,000 railway loan was signed. Mr. Lamont was a happy man as he was able to take back the preliminary agreement on his return to the United States. Immediately upon the approval of the agreement by the American government and the American Financial Group, loan proceeds would be advanced. The report" concluded the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, "has however been denied by the Chinese and American officials concerned who desire to keep the matter secret."

BEFORE the government had time to explain that there was no truth in the report that Mr. Lamont had actually taken back to America an $80,000,000 railway loan agreement, another rumor was circulated in the press to the effect that the leaders of the new Chaotunghsien or Communications clique were working for the flotation of a forty or fifty million dollars domestic loan by the Ministry of Communications, partly for the construction of the proposed Kalgan-Urga Railway and partly for the redeemption of the Peking-Mukden Railway from British leaders. It is said that in making this proposal the officials are trying to forestall an attempt of the new banking consortium to bring that line under its influence. If the Peking-Mukden Railway is redeemed, they say, it will be on equal footing with the Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Suiyuan government lines. At the present time, the offices of the traffic manager, the chief engineer and chief accountant of that railway are occupied by British subjects as provided in the loan agreement. An accurate account of the efforts to redeem the Peking-Mukden Railway, however, may not be lacking in interest. A few weeks ago, Mr. Liang Shih-yi, former Minister of Communications, and leader of the old Chaotunghsien or Communications Clique, called a meeting of all the Chinese bankers in Peking in the name of the Chinese Banking Corporation and said that it was the British corporation which had financed the construction of the line and that the government now owed to that corporation a balance of a little more the £1,000,000. He then expressed the belief that the Chinese banks if they would co-operate would be able to raise sufficient funds to return this balance and thereby get back the railway. If this proposal could be actually carried

out, a net profit of $1,500,000, he predicted, might be realized every year. A lengthy discussion followed. Questions were raised as to whether the agreement with the British corporation which is still unexpired can be abrogated. As a result of the discussion, Mr. Liang was requested to make arrangements with the government for the redemption of the Peking-Mukden Railway. The proposal for the redemption of the railway introduced by several members of Parliament in both Houses is a part of the program. The Chinese press is being daily filled with this and other railway schemes the controlling object of which is to have the Chinese build and control the railways instead of having foreigners construct them. Misinterpretation of Mr. Lamont's recent visit to China, it is interesting to observe, has been responsible for the publication of this abundance of railway news of late.

IN view of the emphasis which has been placed upon financing as an adjunct of business development in the Orient, the following comment from the *Financial World*, which was written with South America in mind, certainly has an equally definite application in the development of American business in China: "It is well enough to say we can become a world power in trade, because we possess the capital, energy, enthusiasm and ambition. But there is this distinctive difference between the thought and the actual accomplishment—the means whereby it is accomplished. Our fortunate position not alone will open the door to this dominant place in the world's commerce. Capital in itself is not the magic key. Something more than these two advantages are much needed. That secret was long ago discovered by Great Britain. Germany possessed it also until in her folly she threw it away. Japan is cultivating it now most assiduously. All these nations have realized what we overlook, that the most direct way to build up an international trade is through study of the ways people do business in the countries whose business they are soliciting. All these nations sent their young men to study the history, politics and business methods of other countries. We Americans are struck with the number of young Japanese who are in our colleges, in positions or are travelling about. They simply are getting acquainted with our form of life, our business methods and trade secrets; so much so that, when American salesman call upon Japanese merchants, they are surprised by their general knowledge of American affairs. If we ever are to play a large role in the commerce of the world it will be necessary for us to send our young men out into the trade routes which trail their course all over the universe to get the local touch and sentiment. We must provide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ourselves first with the ground work, the intimate knowledge of the methods and peculiarities of other people and, when we do this, we will no longer wonder how it happened that other countries not so favorably situated geographically could get away with the business of our South American neighbors right under our noses. They did not trust to their reputation for bigness and wealth, but went forth and rubbed shoulders with the outside world."

HERE'S a definite example of what the Chinese students are up against in their plans for "saving" China: During the recent strike and agitation, a number of young women students from a school in Shanghai visited one of the small villages near this city in order to arouse the villagers to some understanding of the problems now confronting the country. When the students entered the village a crowd collected and after considerable inspection one of the village leaders approached and asked the girls from what country they had come. The girls naturally answered, "We are Chinese,—who are you?" To which the villager replied, "We are not Chinese (evidently thinking that 'Chinese' referred to some foreign country), we are people," giving the name of the district in which the village is located. And it should be borne in mind that this village is near Shanghai where education and knowledge of outside things is supposed to be greater than elsewhere

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in the country. Certainly it gives some idea of the problem of education and enlightenment that confront the patriotic young men and women students if they are to bring about any real results in the development of China. It is said that in bringing about the revolution in Russia where so much has happened in the last few years, that the Russian students went out from the various colleges and universities and in many cases labored for periods ranging from ten to twenty years with the villagers and country folks before they were able to educate the people and arouse them to a sense of their unfortunate condition of ignorance and superstition. This is the job that confronts young China if any lasting benefit is to come from the student movement.

American Opinion and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

C. F. REMER

I.

Mr. Woodhead and Count Soyeshima

THE Anglo-Japanese alliance is something upon which America has had little to say. Most American writers on the Far East have passed over the alliance with little or no comment; but the present situation is one that calls for some expression of opinion. It may almost be said that it is the duty of those citizens of the United States who appreciate the importance of Far Eastern affairs to make some statement of their opinion in the near future.

The present treaty of alliance between England and Japan was signed on July 13, 1911, and is to remain in force for 10 years from that date. Furthermore, it is not to lapse at the conclusion of that term unless one of the parties denounces it "twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years." If the alliance is to come to an end in 1921 due notice must be given by England to Japan or by Japan to England by July 13, 1920. Such notice will probably be given if the terms of the alliance are to be revised or considerably altered. This is the present situation and its importance needs no comment.

The question of the renewal or abrogation of the treaty, which an American might hesitate to bring up, is placed before us for discussion in a series of articles that have appeared in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, on different days from March 26, to April 21 of this year. The editor of this newspaper, Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, an Englishman, maintains with his usual clarity and vigor of style that Japan should be given notice by July 13, that the alliance is to come to an end in 1921, or that it is to be subject to drastic revision. He maintains that from its inception the alliance has placed an unequal burden upon England, he maintains that the Twenty-one Demands are evidence—Group V being positive proof—that Japan has not, during the Great War, conducted herself toward England as an ally should who had engaged and re-engaged to preserve "the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China." (Preamble to the treaty of alliance of 1905 and 1911). The following summary of his opinions is given in his own words:

"During the first period of the alliance, the weight of its obligations rested upon Great Britain, who incurred the risk of being pounced upon by a European coalition in the event of Japan's becoming engaged in war. Subsequently, inasmuch as Japan had nothing to fear from China or from Russia, Great Britain would have had to bear the brunt of any conflict that arose between Japan and a European power. The tendency of Japan's policy in the Far East became more and more aggressive from the time of the Chinese revolution, culminating in 1915, in the presentation of the notorious Twenty-one Demands to China. Since the ultimatum of May 7, 1915, Japan has acted, so far as China has been concerned, as if the alliance did not exist. She has ignored the wishes and interests of her ally, extracted from her undertakings which could not be refused in the midst of a

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They graduated together, but the business man made $50,000 in 1919; the engineer only $3,000

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life-and-death struggle, and contrary to the plain intention of the alliance prosecuted a policy in China which has had the effect of perpetuating internal strife, and weakening the country in such a way as seriously to jeopardize its integrity. Japan vetoed China's intervention in the war when the country was united, and its aid might have been of real service; she only agreed to Chinese intervention when the country was torn with dissensions, and she took advantage of that fact to get through the Military Pact which is now used as a pretext for extending her military activities to Northern Manchuria.

"What advantages has Britain derived from the alliance? Most of them, assuredly, have been of a negative character. Apart from the reduction of Tsingtau, and the co-operation of a small portion of the Japanese fleet, Japan studiously refrained from actively assisting her allies. She did us no small disservice in China by adopting a policy which could never have had our support or approval. But she did not attack our Far Eastern possessions or India, which, considering the trend of her policy in 1915, is something to be thankful for."

Mr. Woodhead's conclusion is that the alliance must come to an end or that the treaty must be so drastically revised as to carry out its ostensible purpose. Since that purpose is, among other things, the maintenance of the independence of China, he proposes that China be made a party to any future treaty of the sort. Mr. Woodhead sets forth the matters that need to be considered in a new treaty at some length. They are not to be dealt with here. If many Englishmen feel as he does there is no question of the particular subjects to be dealt with in a new treaty for in that case it is not likely there will be any new treaty at all. There are some Englishmen who do not feel as Mr. Woodhead does. A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* for May 1919, after quoting strong language from the lips of the Australian Prime Minister upon the impossibility of Japanese immigration into the Commonwealth, somewhat inconsistently dissociates America's immigration problem from her difficulties with Japan. This writer hopes by means of the close understanding between England and Japan to solve the difficulties that may arise between Japan and the United States. His final sentence is this: "It seemed during the war as though the ethical kinship which had sprung up between the Japanese and the British would go far toward settling the biggest political problem in the world."

It is fortunate that an American does not need to go into the relations between England and Japan since the alliance between the two nations for an independent judgement upon Mr. Woodhead's charges. These charges have been the result of acts that have aroused the British community in the Far East and they have been answered in a temperate and reasonable article by Count Soyeshima in the *North China Daily News*, for Saturday, December 7, 1918.

Count Soyeshima answers the charge that Japan "studiously refrained from actively assisting her allies" by pointing out that it is the opinion of "quite a large number of educated people" that Japan was asked to take a limited part in the war. This opinion has been the more adhered to since the Japanese foreign office has maintained an unfortunate reticence upon just this point and since "in the British Blue Books published at the time there is not a single document relating to Japan." Unless Mr. Woodhead has information that has not been given to the general public upon the relations between England and Japan during the war we must consider this charge not proven.

Count Soyeshima admits that there was in Japan during the war much anti-English feeling. This he sets down as being caused by the detention and search of Japanese merchant ships by one or two armed British cruisers in the early part of 1916. The point is not this explanation which would suffice for one isolated instance of anti-English feeling, but the language which is used by Count Soyeshima in summing up the matter. "This sad incident nearly fanned the smouldering fire into flames and at one time it looked as if it would assume an uglier shape." Count Soyeshima himself seems by this conclu-

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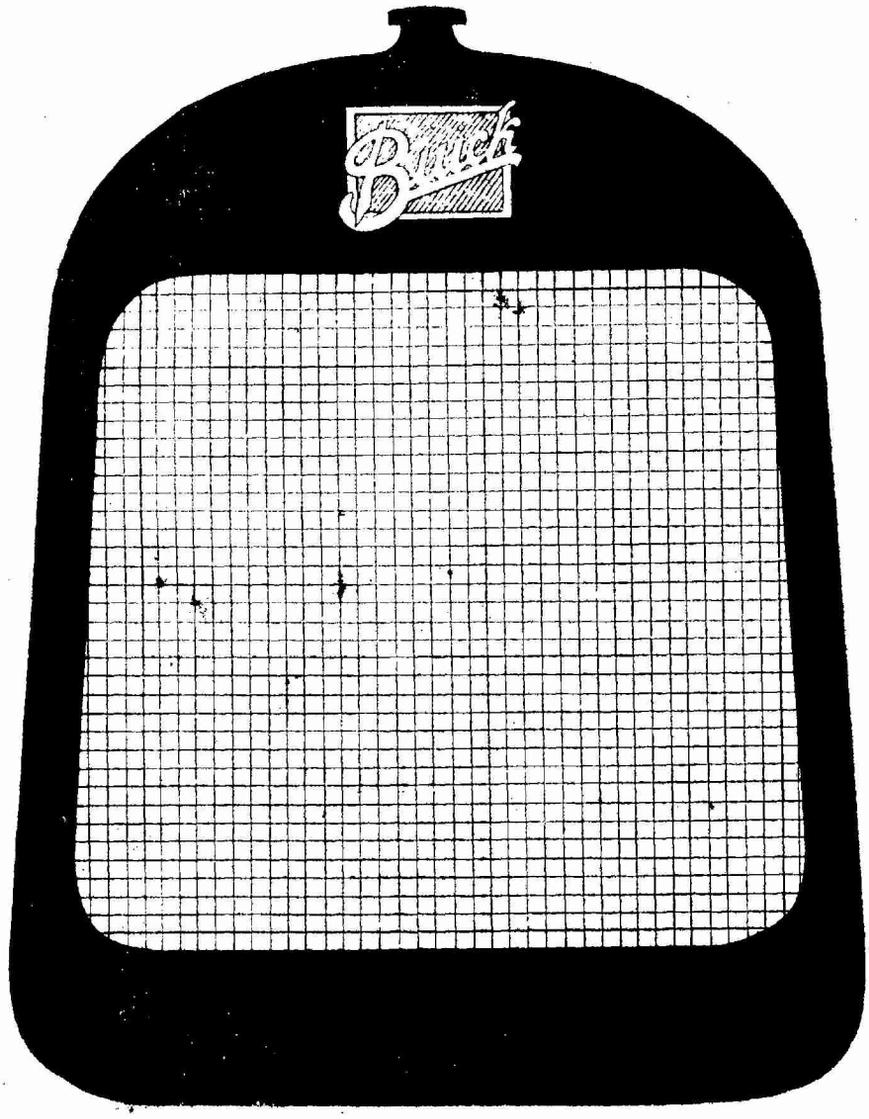

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sion to lend some support to such charges as Mr. Woodhead has brought.

In any statement to the British community in China that aimed to be a defense of Japanese policy during the war, the famous Twenty-one Demands might be expected to come in for lengthy comment. Mr. Woodhead makes much of them and Mr. Putnam Weale has spoken of Group V as "the sword of Damocles hanging over China's head." Probably no defense of the Twenty-one Demands has been written by a British subject, and Count Soyeshima a patriotic Japanese attempts no defense. He says: "With regard to the famous Twenty-one Demands (a diplomatic blunder which the whole nation. . . deeply deplore) and its consequences the whole world knows. This lamentable action of the Okuma Ministry, or, more properly speaking, of Viscount Takaoki Kato, towards China is indefensible and has done an incalculable amount of harm to the relations not only between Japan and China, but also between Japan and her ally."

There is no necessity, as has been said, and no desire on the part of Americans to judge between such statements as those of Mr. Woodhead and of Count Soyeshima. For the present it is enough to point out that there is sufficient agreement between the two to convince the American observer that the Anglo-Japanese alliance may be abrogated or in any case reconsidered. If this is to be done, then it is worth while to look back and see what the attitude of America has been toward the alliance in the past and it is even more worth while to attempt a statement of American opinion today.

(Additional discussions of this subject will appear in early issues of the Review.)

The Economics of Vocational Education

THE present interest in vocational education in this country is one of the surest signs that the educational problems of China are being faced by a group of young men who are doing some thinking. The publication of a recent extra issue in English of the magazine, *Education and Vocation*, which is issued by the National Association of Vocational Education in China, gives to the public information about one of the most ambitious plans for vocational education in the country. The office of the Association is at 348 Fong Hsia Road, West Gate, Shanghai. The Association has done more than plan. It maintains a school (Chung Hua Vocational School) in Shanghai attended by 282 students, 54 of whom are taking a teachers' course to meet the demand for teachers in similar schools that are now in operation or are planned in various cities. The society owes its existence

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and its success to Dr. P. W. Kuo and Dr. Huang Yen-pei. The work of the society and of its school was highly praised by a committee on vocational education that reported to the annual meeting of the East China Christian Educational Association in February of this year. This committee urged others to give the society the support of membership for which the annual fee is two dollars. The Association publishes the magazine mentioned, *Education and Vocation*. In Chinese it has brought about the translation of a number of books on the subject of vocational education. These facts are all to be discovered by reading the extra issue of this magazine.

But interest in vocational education is not confined to this or to any association. It is felt among those who are engaged in educational work throughout the country, and not only throughout China but in other eastern countries as well. Vocational education may be set down as the characteristic ideal of education in the Philippines. It is given importance in Japan. Professor V. G. Kale in the last edition of his excellent work on *India Economics* points out that in his opinion this side of education has been neglected in India and that the deficiency must be made good. The government of India is said to be taking such steps. Constant attention is being given to this subject in the nations of the West, so it may be said that interest in vocational education is world-wide.

This interest may well be world-wide if the interest in economic prosperity is world-wide, for certainly from the economic point of view one important test of education is this: it ought to make the environment in which we live more useful to us, it ought to bring us more and better products for our labor and it ought also to make us more useful to each other, it ought to bring us better service and better organization for service to each other. With this as our standard we are able to turn our attention once more to such activities as those of the National Association of Vocational Education of China and of the educational authorities in other nations and do some measuring. It is easy to put a little woodworking in the school and to undertake the weaving of cloth or hats or baskets or the making of lace; but there is the danger that these may become mechanical. If they do they fail to fulfil the ideal of an increasingly useful environment and an increasingly useful organization almost to the same degree as the old fashioned education of China. To make lace in a mechanical way is not much more hopeful evidence of economic progress than the mechanical repetition of the classics.

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Those who have roused the new zeal for vocational education in China will do well to give attention to the words of an American economist who says: "The nation has no great need for men to do work which machines can do just as well" and again "No machine can think or use discretion, therefore it will never be able to do any kind of mental work or any kind of physical work which requires judgement, discretion, taste or tact. Those who do not wish to compete with machines will do well to train themselves to think, to use discretion, or to exercise taste or tact."

Machines are coming to China and their coming will be with cumulative rapidity. Those who are training the young ought to avoid training them so that they will be obliged to compete with machines. But the machines are not yet here so that much of the work that needs to be done must be done by hand and many of the workers must be trained to do this work. There ought to be selection, however, and this selection requires that those who are leading education in China must look about them and judge as shrewdly as they can what machines are likely to come soon and what machines are likely to be so delayed in their coming as to make the work which they will do a proper field for vocational training. This is no easy task. The cotton mills of China have thousands of spindles and few looms. Why? No one would be so foolish as to train boys, at the present time, to spin cotton by hand in China; but at the same time no one would be so foolish as to train boys to weave cotton on hand looms in England or the United States. Is the automatic loom coming to China slowly or rapidly? It is this question and dozens of others like it that the vocational educator must seek to answer. It is here that he must seek help of the business man and the economist.

There is also a more fundamental matter that needs attention. The value of the quality that is called "teachableness" by Professor Carver, who makes much of this point, can scarcely be over emphasized. This is especially true of the economic life of a people. This teachableness, this eagerness to learn and to apply new knowlege, is worth a thousand times more to any people than any particular trade, however well that particular trade measures up to the first standard that men should not be trained to compete with machines. Professor Carver tells the story of a railroad builder in a backward country who undertook to get dirt moved. The people of this country were accustomed to carry all burdens on their heads. They were provided with good wheelbarrows and set to work. But they insisted in carrying the wheelbarrows on their heads and they could not by any discoverable means be induced to change from this old custom. We must agree with Professor Carver that no nation can become prosperous and great if its people are as unteachable as this. This quality of teachableness is fundamental to the economic progress of China. It will be one result, and the most important one, of wise vocational education but it will not come from mechanical training in pursuits that will bring in a few dollars and cents.

Those who are leaders will be quick to see this and they should council their followers in this field to avoid training for such trades as will bring the learner into competition with machinery. This can be done by careful study of the introduction of machines into this country. They should council them also never to forget that the quality of teachableness in one of the chief gurantees of continued economic prosperity. The duty of the leaders in vocational education is a much greater one than the mere teaching of a handicraft. It is their duty to aim at a population of teachable workers. Teachableness in industrial pursuits cannot be expected at all if serious attention is not given to vocational education. Such education is a necessity; but with vocational education it may fail to come if the teacher and leader does not have his mind fixed upon the true sources of economic prosperity. Manual dexterity can never take the place of mental alertness. Young men and women must be taught to make a living, of course, but the problem is larger than this. Vocational educational will have done its full duty only when it has awakened in the workers of the country those qualities of mind and spirit that make continued economic prosperity sure.

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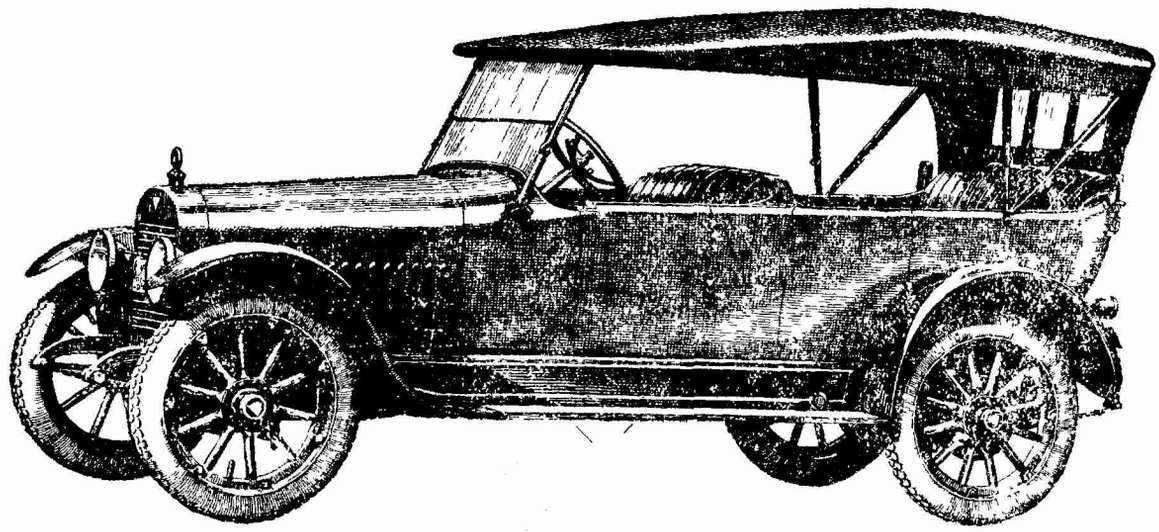

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General Lu and the China Tuchun System

The significant telegram which General Lu Yung-chiang, Military Governor of Chekiang and concurrently Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, circulated through out the whole country at the beginning of this month, in which he advocated the abolition of the Tuchun system or the system of military governors in China, has caused considerable discussion and called forth praise as well as condemnation of the proposal from all quarters. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the abolition of the Tuchunate will be a great blessing to the country if no substitute will be provided by ingenious politicians or intriguing militarists further to complicate the already difficult situation.

Following is a translation of that part of General Lu's telegram which deals with his proposal to do away with the Tuchuns, which has historical significance and is unusually interesting in view of his boldness in advocating a reform which would undermine the influence and power of the all-mighty militarists in every part of the country, and of the probability that his proposal, like a boomerang, might come back upon himself with evil effects:—

"The main obstacle standing in the way of the early unification of the country is the Tuchunate. It is generally believed that the Tuchuns, with their military power and tremendous wealth, are in a position to dominate the situation. Such an accusation, be it justifiable or not, may be overlooked for the moment. But, inasmuch as China is a republic, civilian rule should be the fundamental principle of government. Whether the Tuchunate should remain or not after the unification of the country is a big question. Theoretically, under a republican form of government, such a system should not be tolerated, and is not suitable. Being not a hereditary post, the office of the Tuchun cannot be allowed to remain. In view of this Tuchunate being the object of public hatred and standing in the way of the unification of the nation, I advocate that the system be abolished.

"There are numerous people who are really patriotic and are doing what they could for the good of their country. Everybody, in fact, should be responsible for national welfare. It is, however, not necessary to become Tuchuns before they can be patriotic. We Tuchuns after retirement can likewise do our part as citizens of the Republic. There are certain persons, I mean Tuchuns, who hold the view that in order to be able to accomplish big tasks it is necessary to hold a position of importance like the office of Tuchun. I don't agree with this view.

"Take, for instance, President Wilson of the United States and the President of France. Both of them have never had troops under their command. Reputation will go to the men who deserve it. After having observed national changes and the psychology of the general pubiic—I have come to the conclusion that the only way to serve and save the country is personal sacrifice. The abolition of the Tuchun system is essentially needed at the present moment. Some point out that the Tuchuns after having obtained all what they wanted could naturally retire. But I have been Tuchun for seven months, and never placed my personal interests above national ones nor have I accumulated any wealth during the period. Let me first be removed from this office. My temperament is stubborn and straightforward. I will not try to say what I do not mean. I have not yet worked for a name. I do what my conscience dictates. This I think is known to my acquaintances. I am

sure nobody would love his country less than I do. This proposal will I hope, receive support from all those who have also been working for the welfare of the country."

The majority of the Tuchuns who have received the foregoing telegram remain silent although they are usually responsive on some other topics which do not touch their personal welfare so vitally. It is, however, expected that General Yen Hsish-san, Military Governor of Shansi, will support the proposal. Other Tuchuns may openly approve the proposal in order to give a face to General Lu but will secretly work against it.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former Provisional President of China, appeared to be the first one to reply to General Lu's telegram. After complimenting him upon his ability to see things way ahead of others and his patriotism which prompted him to advocate the abolition of the Tuchunate, Dr. Sun took General Lu to task. Why did General Lu, he raised the question, allow the police in Shanghai and Hangchow to declare martial law and drastically deal with the students who are anxious to show their patriotism? He answered his own question by stating that if General Lu were genuine in his desire to do away with the Tuchuns he should first control the police and soldiers under him.

The Tuchun or Military Governor and the Civil Governor of a province, in accordance with the official regulations, are equal in rank. The Tuchun looks after military affairs of the province whereas the Civil Governor supervises civil affairs. But in practice, the Tuchun has far greater power than the Civil Governor and often interferes in the latter's business. If often happens that a new civil governor refrains from assuming office if the Military Governor dislikes him or objects to his appointment. In conseqence of this interference, the Civil Governor of a province almost inevitably is a *personal gratia* with the Tuchun. That being the case, it is plain that the Civil Governor is always under the influence of his military colleague.

The system of two heads in a province was introduced into China by the late President Yuan Shih-kai after the establishment of the Republic. It has been principally responsible for disorder of late. The Tuchun has all the troops in a province either under his personal command or under the command of his followers. The Central government is so weak that it is not in a position to remove him unless he has been previously consulted and an equivalent position has been found for him, Otherwise there would be a declaration of independence or mutiny of soldiers at his instigation in order to make the Peking government understand that there will be trouble if any attempt to deprive him of the post is made. General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, once placed big guns in front of the city gates of Fengtien and wanted to blow off the heads of the auditors whom Peking had sent to look over his accounts. This shows how independent the Tuchun is of the Central government. The territory he rules is a little kingdom by itself. The continuation of the Tuchunate will further cause disturbance in China.

A short history of the Tuchunate may not lack interest. Under the Manchu regime Viceroys and Governors administered provincial affairs. During the first revolution in 1911, they were replaced by the Tutuhs or Military Governors. Some of them were elected by the provincial assemblies whilst others usurped the title themselves. With the establishment of the Republic in 1912, further changes were introduced into the provincial administration. To begin with, the President confirmed the appointments of the Tutuhs some of whom continued to carry out the duties formerly performed by Viceroys and Governors. In some provinces, however, the system of Min Cheng Chang was adopted and military and civil affairs were divided. The Tutuh was in charge of military affairs whereas the Min Cheng Chang or Civil Governor was in charge of civil affairs.

Another change of nomenclature was affected in June of 1914 when the Tutuh system was abolished. In its place a Chiang Chun Fu was inaugurated in Peking and a large number of high military officers were appointed members of the Fu. Those who were ex-official were resident in the Chiang Chun Fu, while those who were appointed to be in charge of military affairs in the province were given the title of "Chiang Chun" or Charge d'Military Affairs. During this period the name of Min Cheng Chang or Civil Governor was changed into Shun An Shih or Civil Inspector-general.

After the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai there was another change of nomenclature. By a Mandate issued on July 6, 1916, the Military Governor was styled Tuchun, which word was formed by the first syllable of Tutuh and the last syllable of Chiangchun, and the Civil Governor was called Sheng Chang or the chief of a province.

General Lu, who advocated the abolition of the complicated system, is considered a straightforward and honest official. It was he who was responsible for the construction of the road from Shanghai to Woosung by his soldiers last year. He belongs to the old type of officials who are much better than what is called modern officials in points of morality and loyality. He is one of the few military governors whom the people respect. It must be taken for granted that since he first urged that the system be

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done away with he must be prepared first to resign. His proposal has already caused much attention, and undoubtedly his future announcement that he resigns from the office of Tuchun of Chekiang will cause ever greater attention.

H. K. T.

Peking, May 1, 1920.

News from North China

A. C. Cornish, Tientsin manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who returned to Tientsin from America several days ago is visiting Peking during the week-end.

Captain C. T. Hutchins, Naval Attache of the American legation, toured in Shantung for a week. He visited Tsinan and other cities and returned to the Capital on May 6.

Word is received in Peking that Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in Peking, is sailing from America in June and is expected to be in China about the first of July.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacGruder arrived in Peking last Saturday with Colonel Drysdale. He has taken up the post of assistant military attache at the American legation in Peking.

Dr. Way Sung New, head surgeon of the Union Medical College, Peking, has resigned his position to join his brother in private practice at Shanghai. He will leave Peking on May 15.

W. J. Gande of Gande, Price and Company, of Shanghai, wine and spirit merchants, is at present in Tientsin on a business trip. He is establishing an agency in Tientsin for the handling of his firm's products in North China.

E. B. Price, Vice-Consul under the Tientsin American Consulate-General, left on May 5, for Foochow to take over the charge of the American Consulate there, during the absence of the Consul-general. He will return to Peking next fall.

A meeting of the British Women's League of Friendship was held at the house of Mrs. Hillier, Peking, yesterday. A paper was read by Deaconess Ransome on "Browning's Women or a mid-Victorian Backwater." Many British women attended the gathering.

W. Armstrong, the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, Shanghai, passed through Tientsin on Wednesday on his way to Peitaiho where his family will spend the summer. According to Mr. Armstrong, the Marie Tempest Company had a tremendous run of more than four weeks at Shanghai.

Emery J. Woodall has resigned from the American Consular Service to take up secretarial work in the Y. M. C. A. in America, in which work he was at one time engaged. Mr. Woodall has been in the consular service in China for two years, having been Vice-Consul at Canton most of the time.

T. Y. Loh, first Secretary of the Chinese legation at London, is being retained at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as assistant councillor. Ou Yang-Keng, former Consul-general at Batavia, has been appointed to succeed him at London. Mr. Loh formerly was connected with the *Peking Daily News*, an English paper run by Chinese.

There was no incident in Peking on May 4. The Students' Union, the Union Girls' Schools, and the Higher Normal School in the Capital held only memorial meetings. May 4 is called Traitor Day. No demonstration originally planned took place owing to the strict vigilance maintained by the police authorities.

The Tsing Hua College students played their first baseball of the season on May 4, against the College faculty team. The game was won by the faculty by a 13 to 10 score. The students will play their next game today against a team to be selected from members of American College Club at the annual club meeting held at Tsing Hua.

Wang Ling-goh, Second Secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington, has returned to Peking. Mr. Wang was former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tientsin and later Consul at Vancouver. Upon his return to China, Wu Chang, Third Secretary of the legation at Washington, will be promoted to be Secretary. Mr. Wang will be appointed to some post in China.

The Association of Chinese and American Engineers in North China has decided to publish a monthly bulletin for advancing engineering knowledge and practice in the Far East and for promoting and fostering the spirit of co-operation and fellowship among engineers of these two nations. The bulletin will also contain articles of general interest and personal news items.

The Sino-Italian Bank at Tientsin was open to business on May 6, and the Sino-Italian Industrial Bank at Peking will be open on May 12. Hsu Shih-ying, former Minister of Communications, is managing director of the former bank whereas Wu Tsung-lien, former Chinese Minister to Italy, is managing director of the latter. There is, however, no connection between these two banks.

A big sports day has been arranged among the Japanese residents at Tientsin for tomorrow. A large number of young men have entered their names as prospective contestants in the sport, which will include runing, jumping cycling, etc. The Recreation Ground has been specially prepared for the events and arrangements have been duly carried out so as to provide accomodation for the large number of visitors.

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Kuo Che-yun, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, has been appointed Chairman of the newly formed economic research commission in place of Sun Pao-chi, who resigned on account of other pressing business. Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance, has been appointed concurrently as Vice-chairman of the commission. One of the questions to be considered by the commission will be the abolition of the likin.

The Harvard Club of North China gave a farewell smoker to its president, Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American legation at Peking, and Dr. Wao Sun New, at the home of R. A. Burr, last evening. Mr. Spencer has been transferred to Peru, and will depart for South America in a few weeks' time. Many Harvard men in Peking and Tientsin attended the party and gave a good-send-off to the two popular members of the club.

Mr. Nakayama, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications, and Councillor Tanaka, of the Railway Bureau, will give a farewell dinner to ten graduates of the Postal and Telegraph School, who are leaving Peking on May 12, to receive more advanced training in the Department of Communications in Tokyo, and also to six officers of the Ministry of Navy, who are being despatched to Japan to study wireless telegraphy, at the Yamato Club to-morrow.

Two of the so-called detectives of the Anti-Narcotic Society in Tientsin were arrested by the police when they searched a home of Mr. Wang for opium. In their first search they purloined a number of gold braclets and a sum of about $300. Finding that it was a good business, they returned to the same house and commenced to prosecute a search for opium when the police came and arrested them. Then they confessed that they were not detectives of the Anti-Narcotic Society, but detectives of the police force.

Soon after the departure of Thomas W. Lamont, senior partner of J. P. Morgan Company, from Peking for Japan, the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, an official organ of the Japanese Legation in Peking, published a news item to the effect that during his visit to the Chinese capital, Mr. Lamont concluded an agreement for a railway loan of $80,000,000. The paper further states that this loan has been denied by both American and Chinese authorities, but that this denial is a mere blind. It is needless to say that the report is absolutely groundless.

The annual triangle field and track meet between Truth Hall Academy, Chungteh Academy and Tsuei-wen Academy is taking place to-day on the Truth Hall field. The meet is attracting much interest from physical instructors in Peking. All the judges will be foreigners. The chief prize is the British Minister's silver loving cup. The cup was given two years ago, and goes permanently to the school winning for two years in succession. The first year Truth Hall came off with highest scores, the second year Chung-teh. This being the third year, one of those two schools will capture the cup permanently unless Tsuei-wen carries off the honors.

Dr. Philip Tyau, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed the foreign journalists at the weekly Cabinet reception on May 5, that the Chinese government had decided to reply to the communication delivered by Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, to the Foreign Office a week ago, in which Mr. Obata said that if China did not care to open discussions concerning the return of Kiaochow territory, Japan must consider herself permanently and legal sovereign over the territory. China's reply

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would be to the sense that Japan's proposal to return Kiaochow should be put into operation by the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from the railway zone in Shantung.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald B. Fisk arrived in Peking on April 27, from New York by way of Shanghai to join the Commercial and Industrial Bank of China (The Chinese American Bank). Mr. Allen has been manager of the Schenectady Trust Co. of Schenectady, New York, which is closely associated with the Chase National Bank, of New York, and has been in the banking business for 18 years. Mr. Allen will be going to Shanghai in a few days to organize the Shanghai branch of the Bank. Mr. Fisk was formerly connected with the Bankers' Trust Co. New York, and is experienced in stock and bond finance, and will be located in Peking.

Nakamura, a Japanese morphia merchant in Tientsin, is shortly to be deported. He is the owner of a small toy-shop in Asahi Road. On the evening of April 22, Mr. Jarrett, an examiner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, in the course of an ordinary inspection of parcels, came across a consignment for Nakamura of thirty-three parcels which were labelled as having contained "toys," which, however, on examination, were found to contain a vast quantity of morphia, enough to enable more than two and a half million injections to be given. When the Japanese consular authorities learned of this discovery, they at once arrested the morphia merchant. They tried him and sentenced him to a period of imprisonment, upon the expiration of which, he will be deported to Japan.

Peking, May 8, 1920.

12-544

News from South China

The Pui Ying School in Fati celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on April 23-24.

Chen Hsiung-chun of Kiangsi has been elected chairman of the 107 members of the House of Representatives still in Canton.

The Society to Improve Home Goods was formally inaugurated on April 27, in Canton in the General Chamber of Commerce.

The local authorities of Yeungkong District have applied to the office of the Civil Governor for permission to open a normal school.

The request of the primary school teachers to have their salaries increased by 20% has been granted by the Acting Civil Governor.

The inhabitants of Hunan are protesting against the sending of twenty thousand Yunnan soldiers there from Kwangtung by the Military government.

Leefong Ahlo, Chinese Consul-designate for Samoa, is leaving Canton for his new post. Mr. Ahlo was for a time assistant editor of the *Canton Times*.

Yang Shing Chin is applying to the government for a charter to operate a factory in Yim Po, Namhoi, with a capital of $80,000 for the manufacturing of matches.

The Administrative Directors of the Canton Military government will be advised by the Euro-American Students to withdraw their case from the foreign courts.

A farewell concert is to be given in honor of Bishop and Mrs. Lander at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. by the Hongkong congregations of the Chung Wah Shing Kung Wui.

The committee to further the boycott movement under auspices of several students and trade organizations met on April 24, at the Canton General Chamber of Commerce.

Preparations for celebrating Labor Day is being made by the Engineers Institute in Honan, Canton. Many Labor Associations and government trade schools will participate.

Dr. Lau Ying Kit, manager to the Woodland Drug Company, died April 25. Dr. Lau was well known among the Christian circles. His work was chiefly identified with the Boat Mission.

During the two weeks from April 16 to April 24, some 22 steamers have entered Hongkong and Canton with rice as their special cargo, they come from Wuhu, Saigon, Calcutta and Keelung.

More than fifty newspapers from other parts of China have sent in the names of their delegates to be present at the coming Second. National Press Conference to be held here beiginning May 5.

Wen Tsung Yao, who has been appointed to take up Dr. Wu Ting-fang's position as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military government, arrived in Canton on the evening of April 26.

The Hongkong strikers who have been quartering in the Engineers Institute left Canton for Hongkong April 23, when the employers in Hongkong agreed to raise their wages by 32½ percent.

Au Ling-hsieh of the Chinese Press in Siam arrived in Canton on April 26, to attend the National Press Convention opening May 5. Others from the Straits Settlements are expected to arrive before May.

The s. s. *Empress of Russia* due to leave on May 6, will take several Hongkong residents who are departing on leave. Among those leaving Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. Pollock and Hon. Lau Chu Pak.

The remaining members of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly in Canton

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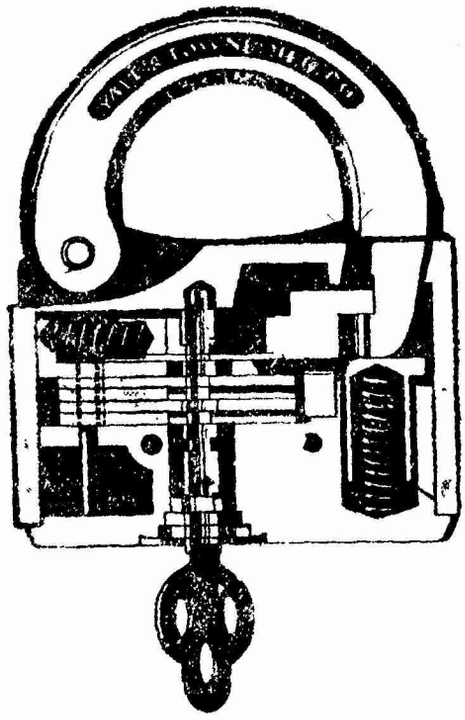

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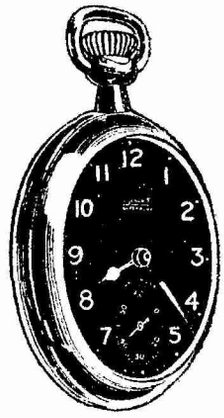
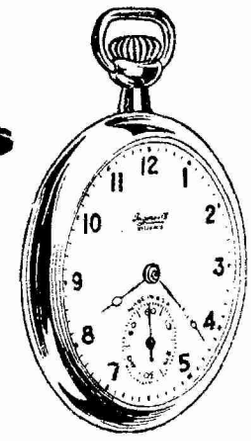


Ingersoll Watches



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SHOWS TIME IN THE DARK

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have decided to make another seal. The former one has been taken away by Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House.

The Press Conference will be opened in Canton on May 5, at noon. All prominent citizens, important organizations and officials in the Chinese Maritime and Postal Services have been invited to witness the opening ceremony.

The National Students Union, with headquarters at Shanghai, has wired the students' union in Canton and other cities of Kwangtung Province asking for a general strike. The local students have taken no action toward this request.

Miss Soumy Tseng was elected delegate to the International Women's Suffrage Conference at London by the Women's Union at Canton on April 25. Miss Tseng is contemplating to leave Canton for Europe in the next few days.

The silk and tea industries in the South are suffering adversity. The silk is having a bad season, while the tea transportation is being interrupted by military operations and the presence of numerous pirates in the North River districts.

The Lee Tung Company, with Canton office at No. 8, Yuan Chong Tung Kai, the object of which is to construct a motor road in Limchow, will meet regularly every Sunday to plan on the enterprise. The government has approved of the scheme.

Ninety-eight teachers of Canton, including some able to give instructions in physical training, commerce, and agriculture were given certificates April 16. Most of these were issued to persons examined and qualified to teach in the primary schools of the province.

The laborers in the oil factories in Kongmoon are now on strike, demanding an increase of pay. So far the employers have not yet granted their request but issued a notice that they expect to enroll assistants from outside, if the strikers do not return to work at once.

The China Mail Steamship Company's *s. s. Nile* is to make a special trip to Singapore on June 1, returning on or about June 14. Attention is directed to the favorable opportunity which this sailing offers for a trip from Honkong to Singapore and return, occupying a total period of two weeks.

Carl D. Meinhardt, vice-consul for United States in China, left Canton the other day for Changsha, where he has been transferred. Mr. Meinhardt has been in this port nearly four years and is very popular among the American community. Twice he was in charge of the local American Consulate General.

From April 16 to 29, 1 chest of Turkey opium from London and 8 chests Persian from Mohomerah were imported into Hongkong. There are now in stock 15 chests Patna, 4 Benares, and 23 Persian & Turkish opium in Hongkong. Aside from these, uncertified Benares opium in stock April 29 amounts to 321 chests.

The Canton Educational Association has asked the Acting Civil Governor to appropriate $3,000, for the expenses of the local educational conference which will be held next May to draft a program and other resolutions for the coming meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in Canton next October.

The Goldsmiths's Guild in Canton dealing in gold leaves and bullions as well as in turning out articles of all descriptions, has this year a list of 54 members. Most of the firms are in Siushi Kai,

Di Sup, Sup Chit and Sup Pat Pao Streets. Every day the Guild publishes the latest price of gold twice, morning and afternoon.

E. L. Sheldon, director and author for the Educational Films of America, is now in Canton. Mr. Sheldon will take some pictures of Cantonese life and activities that will be of educational value to peoples in other countries. He is registered at the Victoria Hotel, Shameen. He expects to be here a week before going to other parts of China.

The Italian Aviators of the Rome-Tokyo Flight were entertained at dinner on April 24, by Tuchun Mu Yung-hsien, Military Governor of Kwangtung. Two aeroplanes arrived here April 21. The Tuchun was greatly pleased with the visit of the Italian aviators and that he hopes he will be able to procure one of S. V. A. No. 9 machines. One aeroplane left Canton April 28, while the other was smashed while starting for Shanghai the same day.

The Canton government is planning to sell the Kwangtung cement works to a Hongkong company headed by Chan Kan-yu, Lau Chu Pak and others, allowing the buyers fifty years monopoly of the cement trade in Kwangtung and exclusive rights to mine limestone from Tsingyun. The Cantonese, it is understood, will oppose the making of cement manufacturing a monopoly, as there will be a great demand for this material in the coming years by the public.

Since the first of May, price of rice has fallen from one dollar to one dollar 20 cents a picul, according to daily quotation Rice is now selling from $6.60 to $5.85 a picul, The reasons given for the sudden drop of price are the recent arrival of 3,000 piculs from Wuhu and some from Hunan; unfavorable weather makes hoarding no longer possible, thus forcing the wholesale merchants to release their holdings from the storage; action of wholesale merchants makes profiteering among retailers impossible. It is expected that the present price may last until the end of the month.

According to reports compiled by the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton on the export of raw silk, waste silk, and pierced cocoons from here, from May 1, 1919, to April 3, 1920, 62. 310 bales of raw silk were shipped to America and Europe, 1780 England, 22,362, to France; none to Italy; and 38,168 to the United States. During the same time, 35,485 bales of waste silk went to America and Europe, 2,692 going to England; 8,176. to France; 1,134, to Italy; and 22,483, to the United States. As to pierced cocoons shipped during the same period, the total was 6,560 bales, 1,253 going to England; 4,467, to France; 3, to Italy; and 837 to the United States.

The latest Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce states:—Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods—No sales of fancy goods have been reported since our last report. Piece goods are being sold almost daily, in small quantities, by Japanese importers, at rates far below Manchester quotations. This has the disquieting effect to show a tendency of a decline in our market rates, which are already out of the question for British importers to do business. In just a fortnight American cotton has dropped from 27.87 to 26.02. The Manchester market remains firm, but quiet. Quotations would appear to have reached their limit and are more steady.

Cotton Yarn.—A further slump in Japan has accentuated matters here and prices at which Chinese are realising their holdings show heavy declines. There is no business passing through importers' hands and no reliable quotations can be given. Arrivals 1,000 bales Sales nil. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market firm and small business doing.

Raw Cotton.—A very small business transpired. Indian descriptions are quoted at $36/41 and Chinese grades at $40/50 per picul.

Metals.—Market has been disturbed by offers from Japan. There is very little business doing however, although quotations are lower.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 240,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, $3.75 per sack; American Cut off $3.25 per sack; American Straight, $3.25 per sack: Shanghai Four 2nd, $2.90 per sack; Australian No. 1, $3,25 per sack; Austalian No. 2, $3.10 per sack.

Sugar.—Market strong and advancing.

H. W.

Canton, May 5, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Y. S. Tsao

Mr. Y. S. Tsao, who has been appointed to Copenhagen to serve as the First Secretary of the Chinese legation at the Danish Capital, was born in Nanziang, Kiangsu, in 1881. He had his training at St. John's University where he studied between 1892 and 1900. Upon his graduation in 1900, he became an assistant instructor of the university.

Mr. Tsao served as dean of Fu-Yang Middle School, Changchow and Ih-cu Middle School in Ningpo in 1904-7, during which time he also served for some time as editor of the Nan-Fang Pao, Shanghai.

In September 1907 he was sent to the United States on government support and began his studies in liberal arts at Yale University. In 1911 he received the degree of A. B. His college life was full of interesting incidents. He was elected to the Yale Debating Association in 1909-11, awarded first prize for the best oration in the Sophomore Lincoln Oratorical Contest in February 1909, in the Junior

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Exhibition Oratorical Contest in 1910 and in the De Forest Oratorical Contest in 1911.

Beside his oratorical activities, he was also chairman of the Yale Cosmopolitan Club in 1909-11, president of the Chinese Students' Club 1910-11, member of the class debating team in 1910-11 and editor in chief of the Chinese Students Monthly, the organ of the Chinese students in North America.

Mr. Tsao was married in 1914 and immediately plunged into official life when he was appointed second secretary of the Chinese legation in London, where he remained for almost five years. In 1917, he was given the post of officiating Consul-General for China at London. During his London sojourn, he was elected a member of the China Society, honorary member of the British Foreign Bible Society, and honorary foreign correspondent of the Royal Society of Literature.

In the Summer of 1919, Mr. Tsao returned to China for the first time in 12 years. He wasted no time in organising the Western Returned Students' Union, traveling throughout the Republic to link together the local organizations to form a national federation. His efforts were successful and in August the Union was formally organised with Mr. Tsao as its first general secretary.

Accompanied by Mrs. Tsao, he left for Copenhagen early in December 1919.

J. H.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

May 6. Peking government said to be drafting reply to Japan's latest note regarding Shantung.

May 7. French police close National Student Union headquarters in Shanghai.

May 8. Peking dispatch states new cabinet crisis is pending.

May 9. Lieut. Ferrarin, Italian flyer, leaves Shanghai for Tsingtao on last lap of Rome-Tokio flight.

May 11. Premier Chin of China announces his resignation has been tendered and that act is final.

May 12. Italian government note says *s. s. Silesia* will be released in six days.

SIBERIA

May 7. Soviet government and Zemstvos Siberian government said to have agreed on the creation of a buffer state in Siberia with a capital at Irkutsk.

May 9. London dispatch says peasants of Russia are prepared for a revolt against Moscow.

May 12. In view of Polish successes, Moscow dispatch says all Russia united to fight Poland.

JAPAN

May 8. Osaka dispatch says worst of economic crisis is over and markets are rallying.

May 9. Tokio dispatch says understanding has been reached between Japan, Great Britain, the United States and France and that the Consortium was officially formed on May 4.

May 11. Osaka dispatch says Japanese election will be fraught with capital and labor issues.

May 12. Tokio dispatch says early return from elections indicate the government party is winning.

GENERAL

May 6. French rail strikers lose sympathy of public, according to Paris dispatch.——Poles route Bolsheviki and take Kiev.

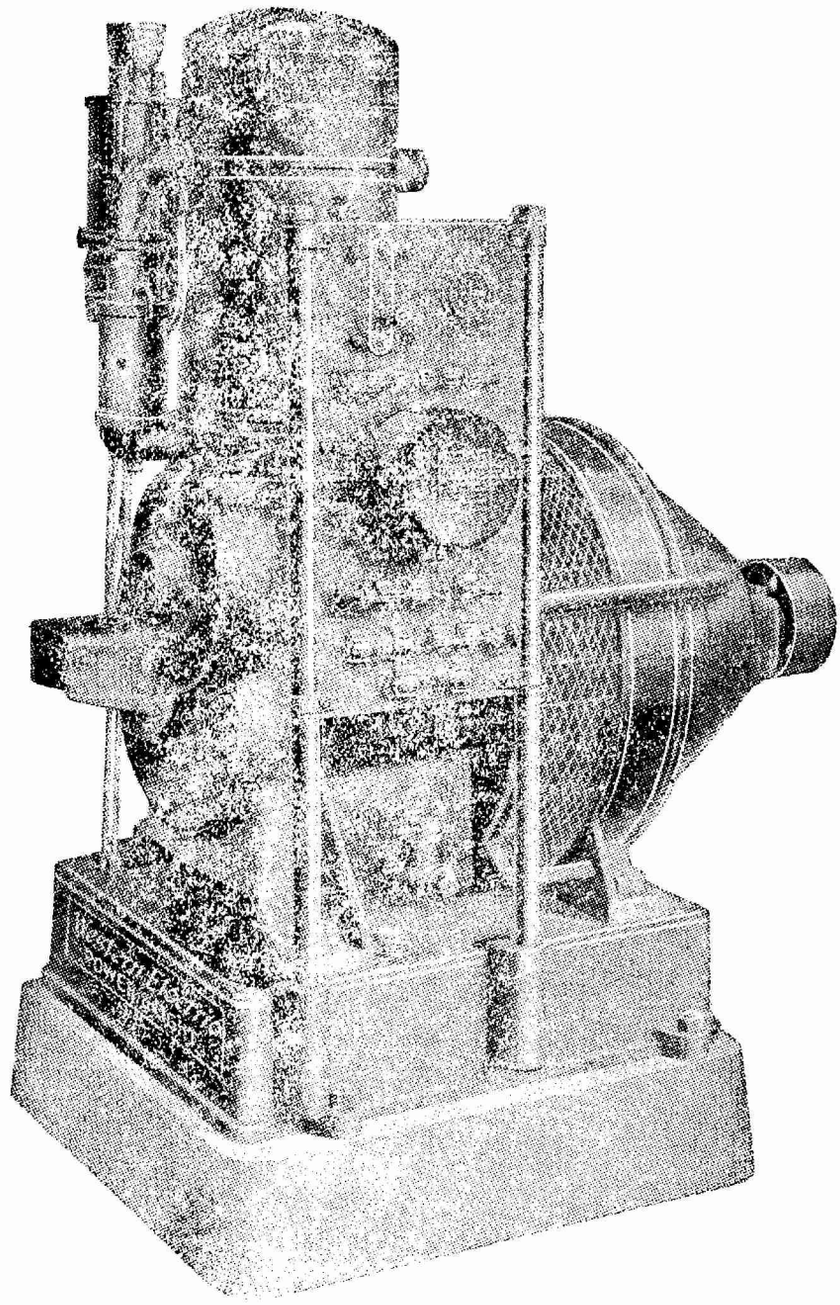
May 7. Sobotage attempted by French railway strikers.——Dublin correspondent of London daily says Great Britain has failed in coping with the Irish situation.

May 8. Washington item says Wilson may veto Knox resolution for peace between U. S. and Germany.——Senator Lodge to be chairman of Republican national convention.——Carranza reported to be losing followers to revolutionary side in Mexico.

May 9. French delegated authority for trial of war criminals.——Members of the House of Commons criticise action of America in the reception of De

Western-Electric

POWER AND LIGHT



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Pipe and pipe fittings
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Valera, president of the Sinn Fein Republic of Ireland.——Juarez taken by Mexican revolutionists.

May 10. Mexican revolutionary forces reach suburbs of Mexico City.——Germany air forces disbanded, according to semi-official statement.

May 11. President Carranza of Mexico said to have fled from capital and is facing defeat.——Odessa taken from Bolsheviki by Ukrainian forces.——Germay's land army engages Red forces near Duesseldorf, driving them back.

May 12. Republican party chiefs announce a firm and agressive policy toward the League of Nations and the Treaty of Peace.——Germany makes demands that she be readmitted to colonization field. ——Bandit Villa joins forces with revolutionists in Mexico. Adolfo Huerta, elected president by revolutionists.

Men and Events

Roger D. Wolcott of the Chinese government Salt Administration, has recently been transferred from Yangchiaokou, Shantung, to Hankow.

J. B. Crow, cashier of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Shanghai, for the past three years has recently been transferred to Tientsin to act as their representative there. Mr. Crow departed for Tientsin on Friday, April 6.

The offices of the International Correspondence Schools formerly at 11C Nanking Road, have been temporarily removed to 26 Nanking Road, Shanghai, second floor. Entrance East of Office Appliance Company.

On May 7, a reception was held by the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank to celebrate the opening of their new Hongkew branch. Y. C. Tong is managing director of the bank and K. P. Chen is general manager.

According to Peking papers, Dr. Charles D. Tenney, American Charge d'Affaires of the American legation, will retire from diplomatic service upon the arrival of Charles R. Crane, newly appointed American Minister to China.

C. L. Boynton, statistical secretary of the China Continuation Committee and for the last nine years a member of the Board of Managers of the Shanghai American School, has been appointed business manager of the American School.

W. W. Ritchie, Postal Commissioner of the Chinese Post Office, Shanghai, departed on home leave on Sunday, April 9, on the *Empress of Russia.* During the absence of Mr. Ritchie, F. L. Smith, will act as Postal Commissioner.

Eugene M. Lamb, formerly Secretary to the American Naval Attache, Peking, and student interpreter, is now in Shanghai. Mr. Lamb is a member of the staff of the British American Tobacco Company. He is accompanied by his wife and family.

Prof. F. L. Martin of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and formerly city editor of the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo, accompanied by a party of twelve tourists sailed from San Francisco on April 27, for a tour of Japan, China and the Philippines. Prof. Martin is accompanied by his family and they expect to be in Peking on June 15, and in Shanghai on June 24.

The Comprehensive Entrance Examinations for Ginling College, Nanking, will be held on Saturday, May 29, in Shanghai, Foochow, Changsha, Kiukiang and Nanking. Only such students as have been formally registered and accepted on certificate by the college will be considered as candidates for the examinations. No student will be accepted for next fall, who has not successfully passed this examination.

The fourth annual meeting of the Men's Total Abstinence League was held at the Palace Hotel, on Tuesday, May 11, and was presided over by Dr. W. H. Lacy. At the meeting the following officers and committee were appointed: President, Isaac Mason; vice-presidents, N. A. Viloudaki, and H. Emberley; secretary, N. S. Jacobs; treasurer, C. J. Passikides; committee, W. M. Cameron, E. Kilner, W. A. B. Leach, and S. J. Williams.

Frederick Smith, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, who has been seriously ill at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, for more than a month, left the hospital on Sunday, April 9. He is now living at 172 N. Szechuen Road. Mr. Smith was a member of the rescue party that went to Yunnanfu to rescue Dr. Shelton, the American missionary who was held by bandits. He became ill while in Yunnan and was brought to Shanghai for medical treatment.

Among those who departed for America on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on Sunday, May 9, were: E. B. Bruce of the Pacific Development Corporation of New York and Mrs. Bruce; F. S. Brockman of the Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. Brockman; H. E. Page of the General Edison Company and Mrs. Page; J. E. Doyle of the China Press; E. W. Torrey of the International Banking Corporation; and Mrs. C. L. Boynton wife of Mr. Boynton of the China Continuation Committee, and son.

W. L. Johnstone, agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the last two years in Shanghai has been transferred as agent of the company at Yokohama. Mr. Johnstone will depart for Yokohama in June. He will be succeeded here by Captain Ryland Drennan, former Captain of the *s. s. Colombia*. Captain Drennan during the war was associated with John H. Rosseter, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail, on the Shipping Board. Walter R. Dunham, who was with the Pacific Mail Company at Calcutta, is to be assistant to Mr. Haile in Shanghai.

A party of business men of Shanghai attended the inaugural meeting of the Kiangsu Association at Nantungchow, the model city of Kiangsu Province this week. The party made the trip from Shanghai by motor launch Tuesday, May 11, returning to this city on Thursday morning. Those who made the trip were: C. W. Boden of the Robert Dollar Company; W. A. Chapman, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce; G. M. Thomas of the Koster Company; F. A. Bowen of the Asia Banking Corporation; J. B. Powell of *Millard's Review*; R. B. Nichols of the American Trading Company; C. Tseng, manager of the Dah Sung Cotton Mill; and H. E. Marsden of the Standard Oil Company. A delegation of forty Chinese business men also attended the opening of the association which has been organized by Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

J. W. Sanger Talks at Ad Club Annual Dinner

China was advised to take advantage of examples offered her in the advertising of the associations of foodstuffs manufacturers and makers of other products in the United States to widen her foreign markets for silks, oranges, tea, and other commodities by J. W. Sanger, special trade commissioner of the Department of Commerce of the United States, who is in China studying advertising and merchandising conditions, at the annual dinner of the Advertising Club of China, held on Tuesday night, May 11, at the Yip Ping Shang Hotel, Shanghai.

Mr. Sanger emphasized the importance of such advertising campaigns both from a standpoint of results produced and also from the advantage of good will obtained in the various nations. He also spoke of the advancement of advertising from an experiment to a science and its admirable and succesful use by Allied governments during the war.

Dr. Fong F. Sec, president of the Advertising Club, presided, and Dr. J. W. Ross, trade commissioner for Canada, also spoke. Eighty members and guests attended the dinner.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

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In The Shade of The Pagoda Tree

"I suppose there are other funny places besides Shanghai," writes Mr. E. S. Little to the esteemed *North China Daily News*.

* * * *

The Jazz Company is the name of a new establishment on North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, that proposes to chemically clean and dye our clothes. Perhaps this is the beginning of what one correspondent recently wrote that China needed "More Jazz."

* * * *

The Champions Sweeps Prize ticket for $125,000 this year was held by a Portugese lad in Hongkong. This should place him in position to bid for the Macao Opium Monopoly for next year.

* * * *

Advertisement: Offices to Let—Some bright rooms suitable for offices near the Shanghai Club. Add $100 to the rental because of the association.

* * * *

Notice—Beginning with May 1 our office hours will begin at 8 o'clock and extend through the summer. —So advertises most of Shanghai's business houses in the public print. What do we care if the old-fashioned-moss-bound-clock on the Customs tower persists in before-the-war-habits.

* * * *

"There should be very satisfactory assurances that China will put aside some of her national prejudices and develop friendly relations with her neighbors."—So remarks Frank A. Vanderlip of New

York who has been studying the Far Eastern Question from across the banquet tables of Japan. Before this "friendly relations" visit Mr. Vanderlip was elected president of the Japan Society of New York.—Just one wee remark—when your neighbor steals your chimney, appropriates your garage, uses your front yard for dumping his garbage, and then makes advances toward your wife—well it's pretty difficult to "develop friendly relations with that neighbor."

* * * *

And then a little further along Mr. Vanderlip says: "The best contribution from America should be something more than a financial contribution. While I am speaking from imperfect knowledge and therefore make suggestions with extreme modesty, I feel that there are far more important things for America to do than to merely make loans."—Well, we might contribute a few more gun boats and battle cruisers, and along with them some more good-will talk.

* * * *

"We shall not withdraw from Siberia until the Czechs have left the country,"—official Japanese pronouncement. "We could have been out of Siberia several months ago had it not been for Japanese obstructions," is the Czech answer to the above, and the Inter-Allied Railway Commission adds the following, "The Japanese military are actually delaying the evacuation of the Czecho-Slovak troops instead of assisting their departure, which was the purpose for which foreign troops were supposed to be in Siberia. The Japanese have delayed the Czech evacuation in at least three ways."

* * * *

With a ratio of eight American men to one woman in the Far East, the matrimonial market there is booming, according to Mrs. E. T. Huffman of San Francisco, who returned here yesterday on the Pacific Mail liner *Venezuela* after a tour of the Far East in an interview in a recent issue of the *San Francisco Examiner*.

"The Orient is a lovely place to visit, but every American woman planning this cruise should be sure to take a chaperon along," said Mrs. Huffman, whose aunt, Mrs. F. H. Dale of Pacific Grove, acted in that capacity to Mrs. Huffman until Huffman, who is manager of the Yosemite Valley Horseshoe Road, met them at Honolulu and accompanied them home.

Mrs. Huffman said:

"The Oriental ports are filled with scores of homesick American men, representing American business houses, who lead lonesome lives. The sight of American women is a godsend to them and they pay prompt and impetuous court to women arriving there from the United States. Bulletins are posted announcing the approach of ships from America's shores and the result is that the eligible men begin to groom for a possible pursuit and conquest.

"As the pursuers far outnumber the pursued, some interesting incidents develop and a good reliable chaperon is a decided requisite. In fact, it might be quite an idea for the steamship companies to establish a corps of professional chaperons or duennas for the convenience of those ladies, single or married, who are compelled to journey alone in the Far East."—So watch your step, girls, or the wild men'll get you if you don't look out!

M. C. P.

Chinese Girls Plan Bazaar

A picturesque fete is to be given at the former German Club House May 21 and 22 under the direction of the McTyeire School Sorority for the purpose of raising funds to erect a much needed building at the McTyeire High School. The Fete will be open from 3 until 12 p.m. and during this time the old German Club building will be open to the public. The building by the way—is to be beautifully decorated—and there will be as many entertaining features going on as in a three ring circus. Perhaps the feature which will attract the greatest interest will be the Bazaar which will offer Chinese native products. This will draw tourists and residents of Shanghai for the members of the Sorority have sent to the various provinces of China for the choicest ware which will be sold at reasonable prices. Antiques, baskets, trays, toys, laces, silver, carved ivory, porcelains are among the tempting products. Of special interest too, will be the Chinaware and embroideries from Kiangse.

There will not be a dull moment for plays, children's programs, entertainments, concerts are being planned. Delicious suppers will be served. During the afternoon tea and many home made delicacies will be served at reasonable cost.

It is hoped that the public will enter into the spirit of the Fete and do all possible to make the affair a success. The Sorority believes that well equipped schools play an invaluable part in the formation of the characters of the young women of China. While the Fete is under the auspices of the Sorority, the McTyeire Administration, the members of the Faculty, the Alumnae Association, and the present student body are throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the preparations and are giving unstinted assistance. This is perhaps the first time that an organization composed of former undergraduates of a girls' school in China has launched such an undertaking and the Sorority deserves the loyal support of the community.

The list of patrons and Patronesses for the Fete are—Mr. and Mrs. Chu Pao San, Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, Mr. and Mrs. Sung Han Chang, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Shao Yi, Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Wang, Dr. and Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, Mr. and Mrs. Yang Tcheng, Judge Lobingier, Monsieur and Madame Reau, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brooke-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dollar, and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sites.

The McTyeire Sorority was organized last October for the purpose of reuniting all former McTyeire undergraduates into an organization to perpetuate McTyeire tradition and the McTyeire spirit of service. The officers are, Mrs. H. H. Kung, president, Mrs. Turpin Hsi, vice president, Miss Sung Ping Tsung, treasurer, Miss Mayling Soong, recording secretary, and Mrs. T. T. Wong, corresponding secretary.

The various committees appointed for the Fete are—General Committee—Mrs. T. K. M. Siao, chairman, Miss Mayling Soong, secretary, Mrs. T. T. Wong, business manager, Miss Sung treasurer and Mrs. Kung, ex-officio.

Finance—Miss Sung Ping Tsung.

Entertainment—Misses Woo, Myra Bancroft Olive, Mo, Park, Pang, Smith.

Decoration—Misses Emma Lester, Julia Wasson, and Messrs. Leon Kwook, S. C. Lau, T. Y. Soong, and S. D. Wong.

Sales—Mrs. Siao.
Native Products—Mesdames Woo, S. L. Wong and M. C. Yen.
Toilet Articles—Miss Sung and the McTyeire School girls.
Antiques—Misses Tongling F. F. Yen and Mrs. T. S. Hsi.
Candy—Mrs. T. W. K. Chun, Mrs. T. Y. Chang, Miss Soong, Miss Pearl Kwok.
Tea Room—Mrs. H. H. Kung, Mrs. T. P. Hsi, Mrs. H. Sheng and the McTyeire School girls.
Baskets and Trays—Mrs. T. C. Hsi and Miss Fong.
Refreshments—Miss Elizabeth Clayborn, Miss Laura White, Mesdames A. P. Parker, Paul Hutchinson, C. E. Crane, George Fryer, R. A. Parker, T. A. Hearn, Joel Black and Messrs. Siao, T. C. Hsi, T. P. Hsi, S. S. Lee, T. W. K. Chung and Y. D. Wong.
Toy Shop—Mesdames C. F. Chang and K. F. Tsai.
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Laces and Braids—Mesdames S. K. Tsao and P. Z. Yie
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Novelty shop—Mrs. C. H. Nee, Miss E. L. Tong, and Miss Mary Su Voong.
Mens Department—Mrs. Liang and Mrs. S. Z. Nie
Ivory and Silver—Miss Sung Kyuin and the McTyeire Alumnae,
China—Mrs. C. H. Chun
Publicity—Misses Mayling Soong, Lelia Judson Tuttle, Margaret Powell, Edna Lee Booker, Mr. Jabin Hsu and Mr. P. K. Chu.

The Reception committee consists of Miss Elizabeth Clayborn, Miss Laura White, Mesdames A. P. Parker, Paul Hutchinson, C. E. Crane, George Fryer, R. A. Parker, T. A. Hearn, and Joel Black. Tickets to the Fete can be secured at Moutries, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Lane Crawford & Co., Squires, Bingham Co., Hall & Holts, Y. M. C. A., Worlds' Students' Federation, Y. W. C. A., Watsons and Evans Book Co. Admission to the Fete will be $1.00 for adults and $.50 for children and students.

Of Special Interest

Gerard Zalsman, assisted by Mmes. Fano and Messrs. Speelman and Servanin with Mrs. Cavanagh at the piano, gave the fourth musical concert at the Astor House on Thursday, May 13 at 5:15 o'clock. The program consisted of selections of French composers.

The many friends in the Orient of Mr. Roger S. Greene will be interested to learn of his approaching marriage to Miss Kate Brown, of Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., which is to take place on May 15. Mr. Greene is the Resident Director in China of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is expecting to leave for China with his bride early in June.

A sale of Irish linen, white material, etc., in aid of the funds of the Foreign Women's Home will be held in the Cathedral Church on Friday afternoon, May 14, from to 3 to 7 o'clock. A good supply of table cloths, dinner napkins, handkerchiefs, tray cloths, pillow cases, dress linens, cotton sheets and muslins, babies woolen garments and various other articles will be on sale. Home made candy and tea can also be had.

According to a daily newspaper, Miss Marguerite Cody, the first woman journalist in the press gallery of the British House of Commons, has many athletic records to her credit. She swims, boxes, rows, plays hockey and tennis, practices jiu-jitsu, and enjoys flying. Five years ago she swam across Belfast lough, a distance of six miles.

The Literary Department of the American Woman's club had a record attendance of more than 65 people, including members and guests, at the Chinese feast given by the department on Thursday, May 13. Preceding the feast Mrs. Hiltner read her paper at the department meeting on "Chinese Paintings." The feast was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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The General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion, will hold a tiffin in honor of Major S. B. Ransom, 15th Infantry, U. S. A. of Tientsin, at the Cafe Parisien on Friday, May 14, at 12;15 o'clock. The American Legion is the national organization of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps men of the United States who served during the war just past. All American ex-service men who have recently arrived in Shanghai are asked to communicate with H. E. Marsden, Adjutant of the Post, at 11 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The American Situation

From the "Weekly Times, Melbourne" (Australia)

The Peace Treaty has been rejected by the American Senate. Even the reservations, which preserved the Republic's freedom of action and the right to refuse to act with other members of the League of Nations to prevent war, failed to make the treaty's provisions palatable to the necessary majority. It is impossible at this distance to disentangle the complicated motives which led to this refusal. The division in the Senate was not purely on party lines; of the 49 who voted for ratification, 28 were Republican antagonists of the Democratic President, and only 21 were Democrats. The opposition was composed of members of both political parties. Whether the confused action of the Senate represents American sentiment, it is difficult to say. The Treaty and the reservations will probably form part of the issues at the next Presidential election, but even then, as with all popular elections, the result will depend on many causes quite foreign to any set forth by leading candidates or parties. But America's delay, following upon the dilatory proceedings of the Peace Conference in its desire to placate President Wilson, has undoubtedly prolonged the misery and confusion of large parts of the world. It has extended the period of industrial chaos, has multiplied the deaths by starvation, and has left Europe in a worse condition than at the date of the armistice. The Allied statesmen were not without warning from Americans themselves that President Wilson had not absolute authority to pledge his countrymen. The event showed that these warnings were justified. His appearance at the Conference itself followed a general election, which left his party in a minority in the House of Representatives as well as in the Senate. His delegation at the Conference was selected on

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purely party lines, the dominant Republican party being completely ignored; and his maladroit attempt at more than pontifical domination has succeeded in arousing the bitter opposition of many leading Americans, who, throughout the war, and before their country's entrance into it, were conspicuous in their support of the Allied cause. The President appears to be a melancholy and declining figure. Controversy rages as to whether he really is invested with all the elements of human greatness formerly attached to his name, or whether the judgment of numerous critics (of whom Dr. Dillon is the most prominent) is correct in writing him down as a mere "politician, teacher, and preacher" of the narrowest diplomatic capacity, as ignorant of historical and diplomatic principles as the rest of those who conspired at the Peace Conference to make a treaty which in no way concluded the great issues for which the war was fought. Probably the hasty descent of the President and the Allied representatives in Paris from lofty ideals to the shady compromise of political opportunism will constitute one of the sorry tragedies of history. We shall have to wait to see what America is going to do. Temporarily, she has ceased to be what the President proclaimed her—"The Hope of the World"—and speaks with many conflicting voices, amidst which it is difficult to distinguish a trumpet note calling her people to play a stirring part in the world's service.

Mr. Lamont and the Chinese People

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

Mr. Lamont's trip to China has aroused the interest of the Chinese people. The attitude of the people toward Mr. Lamont has been altogether favorable. The Chinese people are well satisfied with the American policy toward China. When the New Banking Group was being organized, the Chinese people felt that the time was not ripe for friendly nations to finance China for the development of industries. Consquently, since the arrival of Mr. Lamont on the shores of China, the people have time and again announced this opinion. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Lamont, who is excedingly approachable, endeavored to get the views of the people. The Chinese people respect such a person as a friend. When Mr. Lamont arrived at Peking, the Chinese people did not hesitate to speak out plainly. But the Peking authorities were busily engaged in getting him to see things in their light. Mr. Lamont could not be so easily fooled as the Peking authorities thought, and he came to see matters just about as the Chinese people represented them to be. He now returns to his native land with a clear impression of the different viewpoints of Chinese people and their government representatives and why the former so stubbornly opposes the actions of the latter. We congratulate Mr. Lamont for having received such accurate impressions. Finally, the Chinese people are satisfied with the initial announcement of Mr. Lamont when he landed on the eastern shore as well as his departing statement. We sincerely believe that Mr. Lamont will in this same spirit, which prompted him this time to refuse loans to China, help negotiate future loans which China may need for the benefit of the country. We, therefore, bid farewell to Mr. Lamont and assure him of our true friendliness and goodwill!

The Tuchuns and the Military System in China

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

In China the first step toward the abolition of tuchun system is to have the people themselves know the serious harm which the tuchuns have done to the country. Once the people have realized this then

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they will know the truth of the statement made by Mr. Chang Chi, that no military officer should be elected President of China. So long as the Central government is free from the influence of the militarists, then the hope to prevent them from controlling important provincial posts may be realized. In order to improve Chinese politics it is necessary to start with the education of the people, making them realize that the dignity of the Presidency cannot be maintained by a rough militarist. Unless this can be accomplished, there is practically no use to talk about abolishing the tuchunate. Ever since China became a Republic nearly everyone of the Presidents have been militarists, and the majority of them had formerly been tuchuns. If the tuchun system is not abolished then these militarists will always fight for the Presidency of China. The natural consequence will be that all the presidents in the future will likewise be militarists. Thus, it is very evident that if in the attempt to abolish the tuchun system you merely change the name without preventing all militarists from interfering with politics, then the future condition of China will be about the same as what you see at present. Hence, I hold that if you want to stop the militarists from interfering with politics, you cannot do it by reducing their power, or by any other half-way policies. The best way of purifying Chinese politics is to keep the Central government from being contaminated by the militarists! If the people of China do not realize this fundamental principle it will help them very little just to struggle for the abolition of the tuchunate.

China Courting Trouble by Prolonging Sino-Japanese Military Pact

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The abrogation of the Military Pact is the most important step that China should take in order to prevent the agressions of an alien nation! If China does not abrogate the Pact when her troops are being withdrawn from Siberia, it is quite certain that she will in the future, be bound by more Japanese political intrigue rendering impossible any freedom of movement. In that case China is simply courting future trouble. If the Chinese government does not make an official announcement abrogating the Pact then Japan will naturally persist in her course of secret diplomacy. The Japanese government is already planning to enlarge her "sphere of influence" in Russia and Manchuria. Where her imperialistic ambitions may lead to, we cannot imagine. It is quite natural that the Japanese will not consent to the abrogation of the military Pact. They will use every available means to prevent its abrogation. But since we have the opportunity to cancel this pernicious agreement why should we worry whether the Japanese like it or not. It we delay it on account of Japanese opposition and displeasures, this opportunity will be lost. Is it wise to raise a wolf which may kill ones own children? Morever, the prolongation of the Pact is largely within the power of the members for the Bureau of Border Defense, and the Military Advisory Board. If, therefore, the authorities who controlled these organs make up their minds to discontinue the Pact, it is quite easy for them to effect it. But we do not know just how the minds of the pro-Japanese militarists work.

Correspondence

"The Forests of Famous Hua Shan"

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

It was with great interest I read an article in Millard's Review about "Forestry in China."—

In Inland China I suppose there will be few missionaries who haven't got a special interest in this subject, having travelled days and weeks in carts in the heat of the sun, and found no shadow except at eventide, when the sun goes down. And if there be shadow, then it is from the lonely tree near a village or outside the Temple door. We are a big company who will welcome the day when China shall have the woods with its romance and the benefits which issue from them.

I have had the privilege this year to visit one of China's five sacred mountains.' And I have been amazed by the beauty of the gorgeous mountain Hua Shan. Not only the beauty of flowers, of all kinds, and exquisite shrubberies, with most of the kinds we know from western countries; but also the beauty and charm of a forest hundreds of years old, with numbers of lovely colored birds living under its arches.

Those of us who have travelled in the northern countries of Europe have enjoyed the beauty of pine woods. And will understand what it is to find a place with a perfect Northern Beauty like that of Sweden and Norway with regard to piny ground—the fragrance of the mighty everlasting green, combined with the odor of the charming lily of the valley.

We find here three kinds of pine trees: Pine—Huei sung; Fir—Ma-wei-sung; and the third called in Chinese Koh-sung which all have grown to mighty trees, and some species have a trunk so big that three

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persons hardly can embrace it, and immensely tall. The pine cones are twice the size of a hand with kernels as big as a bean.

However, it is not only Pine we find here, but almost any kind of tree: The "Chuan"—Lime tree; the "Hua-shu"—Birch; the "Hua-ie"; and at last "the Tang-shu, Liu-shu"—not to forget the oak trees, which mostly have been hewn down as trees, and just bushes left. Many other kinds there are which the forest student will be delighted to find.

Having lived surrounded by these delightful woods—for a couple of months—one has just come to regret the way in which thoughtless man is hewing down the giants, which have grown strong during hundreds of years, through mighty storms, which have swept over them. Before the revolution there were strict rules, that none was allowed to use the trees on the mount for fire wood and planks. So every temple at that time fetched coal below the mountain to use when the pilgrims came in great numbers to stay for a few days.

As it is now, everybody just helps himself and cuts down for the fuel, and no coal whatever is used. There are four big temples on the highest part of the mountain and a number of small ones. One of the biggest alone uses in a year about 40,000 chin fire wood. It will be understood what that means to the forest, when there are four temples which use about the same amount. It means that all the big and beautiful branches first go, and then the trees, and then last of all the ancient Beauty. The priest, in whose house we live told me the other day that when he came to Hua Shan in the year Kuanghsu 26, the wood here was almost impossible, and the fir trees had branches touching the ground, tall and mighty in their appearance. The priest continued in saying, "A few years and we shall have no Hua Shan,—but nobody cares for that!" The railway to Sianfu will in another five or six years pass below the mount and it will be possible to reach the place in a day's time from Honanfu; and many travellers will be sure to come and visit the regions beyond—But in *another five years* it will be too late to do something, the trees will be hewn down. It is time now to get the earlier strict rules to act again, both now and for the future. Of course every year gives any amount of dry shrubbery fuel, which nobody cares for now." Now most of these trees have been hewn down, so there are very few firs left; it is now mostly the pine. The sad thing is, that no small fir tree is to be found at all but of the pine there are a number of small trees.

The thought has come to me, is it not worth while to try if something might be done for places like this, so that care might be taken of what China already has in the way of forest?

My desire is that those lines might reach the Nanking School, where the true interest for these things are found. And is it not possible that interest might be extended to poor Shensi, where nobody seems to care!

MRS. J. EM. OLSSON

Tungkwanting, Shensi.

America Owes China G. $338,600,000 to Balance Trade Since 1913

EVENTS affecting American-European commercial and financial relations have been so sensational during the last few months that, except among those directly concerned, comparatively little thought has been given to a situation which is developing in the Far East and which threatens to place this country in an unfavorable position with that section of the world resembling, though of course in a far milder form, certain aspects of the present position of Europe in relation to the United States. The discount on the dollar in China is not yet nearly so severe as the discount on European currencies in this market, but it threatens to increase, and for certain reasons similar to those affecting European exchanges in America. The balance of the visible trade in favor of China and against this country for the seven years, 1913 to 1919, is in the neighborhood of $338,600,000, while gold and silver shipments from this country to China in excess of receipts were only $164,900,000, thus leaving $173,700,000 of this country's adverse balance still unpaid for, either with gold, silver or goods, at the end of 1919. Moreover, the United States is now practically stripped of silver and can ill afford to make further heavy shipments of gold to China.

It is probable, of course, that if the total of invisible trade could be determined accurately, this unpaid for balance would be materially reduced. But however much this factor may amount to it still remains that the dollar exchange is below par in most trade centres in China, and in the last analysis such a condition can result primarily only from an unevenly balanced trade. Also this condition can be rectified permanently only by heavy American investment in China and an increase in this country's exports to that nation to more nearly approaching a level of that nation's shipments to America.

It would appear, however, that only slow results could reasonably be expected from campaigns to push the sale in China of the highly specialized manufactures for which the industries of this country are justly famed and in many of which they practically lead the world. Before typewriters and sewing machines, modern implements for agriculture and industry and commerce can be sold on a large scale throughout China her whole civilization would have to be changed. True, this change is now taking place, but at best it must take a generation or two before Eastern civilization can be brought to the point where it will have use for the things which are now commonplace throughout the Western world.

Instead, therefore, of attempting the immediate sale in China of articles for which the Chinese at present have no use, or of making America and Americans objectionable by any attempt to "raise" the standards of a civilization which is after all far older than ours and which, as a matter of fact, is just now showing that it is quite capable of "raising" itself, would it not be more logical and practical, to say nothing of being more profitable, to turn a portion of this country's highly developed and efficient industrial machinery to the manufacture of certain

articles which are now made in China by antiquated inefficient methods and thus put ourselves in a position to offer the Chinese something better and possibly cheaper than his own primitive industries can provide him? In other words, instead of shooting way over the Chinese head with electric toasters, provide him with an article which he has been using for centuries but with slight improvements and perhaps of a higher and more uniform quality. It is inconceivable that the industries of this country, guided by American brains and ingenuity and having at their disposal all the labor saving devices which the present age provides, could not, by standardization and quantity production, compete in their own market with most of the Chinese manufacturing industries.

There is only a limited demand in one or two of the larger trade centers of China for motor trucks; but throughout all of China, with her more than 400,000,000 people, most of whom are engaged in agriculture, there must be an enormous demand for oxcarts and farm wagons of various sorts. The several types and constructions of farm wagons used in various parts of this country fifty years ago, having, no doubt, many improvements and betterments over those now in use in the greater part of China, should find a tremendous market there. This is but an instance of the possibilities which might be opened up to American trade and American industry if it would but turn the pages of its catalogues back to the products made and sold here fifty years ago.

Were it not for the situation in Europe whereby American manufactures must be at a serious disadvantage in European markets for some years to come, it might be argued that American industries cannot afford to turn back in this manner. But with Europe already so heavily indebted to America that she is worried over the problem of meeting that indebtedness and with her coffers so depleted that she must import only such products as she cannot get along without and export to the maximum of her ability, it is not improbable that something of a curtailment in industrial activity in this country must result unless other markets for American products are found. There is not in the world at present any market or markets which can replace or equal Europe as a purchaser of the sort of articles which this country produces. If the articles produced here, however, are changed to meet the requirements of markets with such a huge potential purchasing capacity as China, Russia, Siberia, India and other similarly situated countries, it is possible that whatever European business is to be lost during the next few years may at least partially be made up from these sources.

On the other hand it is highly essential that the discount on dollar exchange in China and in the Far East generally be wiped out. There are a number of commodities produced in those countries which are vitally necessary to the industries of the United States and which cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities elsewhere. The discount on the dollar in the Far East increases the cost of those commodities, and as many of them go into various foodstuffs, helps to maintain the present high cost of living here. Where these products from the Far East go into the manufacture of articles exported to other markets, the higher cost of the raw material resulting from the adverse exchange weakens the competitive position of such articles in the markets of the world. The sooner

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perculators, would it not be far better and more productive of results if this country undertook to exports from America to the Far East are brought up to the level of imports the sooner will this unfavorable rate of exchange and its farflung disadvantages disappear. The sooner American industries take up the task of providing such civilizations as the Chinese with the products they can use, rather than those of which they know nothing and have no use for, the sooner will the trade balance between this country and the Far East be equalized.—*New York Evening Post.*

How the Mongolian "China" Pony is Trained

ONE of the most firmly established institutions in the Far East is the racing of what we call the China pony. The beast concerned is not a China pony at all, but a Mongolian pony, and why he ever came to be known under the former style is one of those mysteries that arise in Oriental lands. Anyway, the story given by the correspondent will awaken many an echo in the minds of former China hands.

From Hongkong all up the coast to Dalny they race the China pony, and in Harbin, Peking, and Hankow as well. They used to race him regularly in Japan until the Japanese imported thoroughbred stock and now run their own animals in preference. This racing is no small sport, for it absorbs a large part of the energies of the foreign commercial and other magnates of China for twice, two months in each year —namely spring and autumn, when the weather is of the kind that intoxicates the heart of man. Oh, those mornings when the bitter of winter is being driven away by the growing power of the sun! And those other mornings when the cool begins to replace the fiery heat of summer! Racing in China, especially in some places, is quite a big business, as much because of those lovely mornings as for the sport itself. You see, it is all amateur, and the noble owner out here superintends every bit of work that his horses do in training as well as the stable management. All our jockeys are G. R.'s, the very same fellows you meet in office, in clubs, and in drawing-rooms. The talk about it is incessant, everlasting and absorbing. In those two periods of two months every foreigner who is not a Sinologue, or mad, or religious, gets himself to the race course at cockcrow, on foot or on horseback, for the renovation of his health—prejudiced by cocktails and late hours—and in preparation for the high old bi-annual gamble.

Mongolia is nearly as big as Europe, a plateau 4,000 feet above sea-level, a huge plain frost-bound and dry as a bone in winter, a veritable carpet of green grass and glowing flowers in spring and summer. The inhabitants are nomads, their business pastoral, their wealth horses and cows, sheep and camels, as with the wandering Israelites of old. The tribe that hasn't the run of a region as big as Great Britain is a pretty poor one. The Mongol who owns less than a hundred horses is a pauper. The more the wealthier, for the herd grows by itself, costs nothing to keep or house or propagate. The horses never get anything to eat except what they can pick off the ground, and all the owner has to do for them is to corral them at night

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against wolves, and to march them on the graze in the direction of water.

Eugenics are unknown in Mongolia. The Mongolian pony has no pedigree. He is purely a product of nature, in winter a bag of bones, in summer ballooned to the bursting point by the superabundance of green meat. Shaggy as a Highland steer, straight in the shoulder, high in the hocks, short in the neck, gooserumped, one would think the very last thing on God's earth meant to race. But the Mongols race him, any distance from five up to fifty miles. Their system of training would make a vegetarian laugh. They let the little beast eat grass in summer until he is swollen to the maximum. Then they begin working him harder and harder and harder, until the grass belly on him has all gone into muscle on back and legs. They then tie him up to a tree for twenty-four hours, so that he can get no more grass or water, whereafter he is fit to run for his life and the glory of the proud owner.

It is a very different story when this funny little fellow comes down to China. He arrives looking exactly like a Teddy Bear, a knot in his tail to keep it off the ground, frightfully timid, astonishingly hungry. The taste of grain turns him into a tiger for food. For a fortnight he does nothing but eat and walk. Then the *mafoo* (native groom) is put up. In a month he is being regularly hacked, and in two months he is as hard as nails with continuous fast trotting. Then he is clipped, and the transformation is marvellous. Behold now the incarnation of spirit, stuffed to the throttle with oats, eager, lively, nervous, round as a robin, muscular, shapely, a miniature war horse of the kind the Greeks put in their battle charter, and ready for a period of hard cantering and galloping. Height 13 hands, all the canons of shape and make violated, but a living horse, bold of eye, satin-coated, clean-limbed. No more is he asked to gallop tens of miles. The shortest race is the half-mile, the longest two miles. The minimum weight for a 12-hander is 10st. The average 13-hander carries 10st. 12lb.; these weights because of the amateur jockeys.

Now when you compare the time of our China pony with that of a thoroughbred racehorse, or even with that of ponies raced in other lands, you will smile good-naturedly and hint at bumble puppy. True, Ivanhoe won the Cesarewitch in 3min., 49sec., while it took a little fellow here 4min. 22sec. to cover the same distance. A good 14-hand Arab in India will do his mile in 1 min. 54sec., whereas our record here is barely under 2min. 2sec. Quite so; but Ivanhoe is 16 hands and carried 7st. 12lb., while our China pony carried 10st. 12lb. The Arab also has a hand to the good in height and three stone advantage in weight. The marvel is that so little a horse, with so big a weight, can do what our China ponies do. Moreover, you can pull out the China pony twice a day for three days in succession, which no thoroughbred in the world would stand. It happened here that an owner with more faith than knowledge ran his beast in the morning over a mile and a quarter, with unfortunate financial results. Still confident, he had him out over six furlongs in the afternoon, thinking the shorter distance would suit him better. More

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disaster. Now satisfied that his animal was a stayer, our noble owner weighed him out for the third time for a 1¾ mile race, slushed a bottle of whisky over rump and withers, and was justified by seeing his property win in a canter.

Twice a year in China we have our two or three-day meeting, of nine or ten races daily, four before lunch, six after. Banks are closed and all foreign business suspended. These two months of early rising, abstemious living, and anxious forethought have led up to the grand *denouement*. Everybody has luncheon parties on the course, and the whole of the foreign community is there, rejoicing in the beauty of the trees that surround the racing track, and in the loveliness of the emerald fields, tremulous under the spring breeze that blows over them. The men have done their betting previously on the lotteries, the ladies carry bags full of dollars for operations on the totalisator. There are no bookies, except an occasional amateur. In wealthy commercial communities a successful owner can rake in £20,000 in the lotteries, but in the less opulent capital, where we are mostly political hangers-on, it takes a terrible lot of luck to make a few hundreds. The sport, nevertheless, is there in the highest degree, together with overflowing hospitality and frocks to beat the band. Goodwood on a small scale.

There is on record an event which remarkably indicates the stamina and powers of the China pony. After the Boxer Rebellion the Germans organised a race between Tientsin and Peking, on the lines of the military trials which take place in Continental armies. Weight 11 stone, the winner to pass a condition test. The distance is exactly 78 miles, and it was accomplished by the leader in 7hrs. 30min., the second and third being only a few minutes behind. All three ponies passed the condition test, and one of them played polo the day after. Probably nothing better of the kind has ever been done anywhere else in the world. It remains to be said of our China pony—God bless him!—that besides racing, he plays polo, goes across country like a bird, makes a reliable charger, and an incomparable trapper. Verily, I believe, would he wait at table if politely asked.—*From the London and China Express.*

Shanghai Hotels Company Aquires New Interests

One of the largest hotel transactions in the Far East was consummated this week with the sale of the Kalee Hotel, Shanghai, to the Shanghai Hotels Company, Ltd., on Tuesday, May 11, and the announcement following that the company has aquired the controlling interest in the Wagon-Lits Hotel of Peking. This gives the company the management and ownership of the three principal hotels of Shanghai, the Astor House, the Palace, and the Kalee, and control of one of Peking's two largest hotels. The purchase of the two hotels is in the nature of a preliminary move toward the establishement of a chain of hotels in the Far East.

The Kalee Hotel was purchased from the Sheng Kung-pao estate at a price of Tls. 525,000. No immediate change in the management of the hotel is contemplated, according to announcements.

Plans are being made for the erection of a hotel in both Hankow and Tientsin, and also for a 630 room hotel, to cost Tls. 2,000,000 on Bubbling Well Road, opposite the race course, Shanghai.

Principal Exports of America for 1917, 18, 19.

11 months :	1919	1918	1917
Cotton and manuf.....	1,203,903,601	735,375,308	639,352,591
Iron and steel.....	908,891,267	960,972,492	1,122,758,261
Meat and dairy prod..	1,097,724,942	853,796,080	395,289,669
Mineral oil.....	310,588,768	315,541,937	223,803,569
Wheat.....	333,377,966	201,188,357	235,495,284
Leather manuf.....	279,297,603	83,825,899	109,125,980
Leaf tobacco.....	235,631,826	113,291,116	39,941,219
Wheat flour.....	279,120,060	224,525,183	112,827,615
Autos and parts.....	136,030,475	89,668,437	108,327,406
Fruits and nuts.....	110,512,580	26,123,346	27,639,356
Chemicals.....	121,907,761	155,675,211	171,991,727
Copper.....	113,088,360	185,983,928	309,586,661
Wood and manuf.....	123,810,282	80,928,585	59,872,246
Vegetable oil.....	92,063,844	26,128,919	22,913,914
Refined sugar.....	106,555,291	22,178,161	62,954,941
Railway cars.....	57,133,485	12,152,114	24,046,837
Electrical supplies.....	82,424,051	54,794,545	49,542,599
Wool manuf.....	42,359,718	18,199,503	15,241,519
Auto tires.....	26,161,080	13,378,087	12,528,308
Brass.....	12,991,022	28,293,332	235,160,895
Explosives...	27,357,143	241,634,052	605,890,202

Commercial and Financial Notes

The recommendation of the payment of a final dividend of Tls. 1.00 a share, making a total of Tls. 1.50 a share for the year ending January 31, 1920, was adopted at a directors meeting of the Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd. The recommendation will be brought before the annual general meeting for approval.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Kapyang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the company, Shanghai, on May 10. A final dividend of five percent for the year ending December 31, 1920, was declared. Dr. R. J. Marshall was elected to the board of directors and the appointment of E. L. Hunter confirmed.

More than $4,000,000,000 of foreign securities have been sold to American investors since May 4, 1914, according to a report of the Treasury Department in response to a Senate resolution. Of this amount approximately $1,500,000,000 was offered by the government of Great Britain and Ireland. The department in making the report says the figures are not official, having been obtained from private sources.

The eighth annual meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank was held in the offices of the Chinese Bankers Association, Shanghai, on May 9. The profit was announced $228,744.50. A dividend of ten and one-half percent was declared for the year past. Announcement was made of the purchase of a new building on the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads, and the removal of the bank to its new quarters within a short time.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of Hall and Holtz, Ltd., was held at the offices of the company, Shanghai, on May 6. A profit of $15, 805, 01 was announced, with a balance brought forward of $54,160.37. It was not deemed advisable to declare a dividend and $30, 885.06 was placed in the property account and the balance carried forward. J. D. Clarke was reelected a director of the company, and the appointment of A. K. Craddock and S. H. Ward to the directorate confirmed.

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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The formation of a company known as the North China Farming and Stockraising Corporation in Peking, with a capitalization of $500,000, has recently been announced. The company is being directed in its organization by Chiu Shun-cho, proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, Peking. Ranges are contemplated in the Mongolian regions for grazing, and experimental farms of large size will be conducted in North China. One of the projects of the company is the establishment of a school for agriculture and industry. The bringing of an agricultural and livestock expert from the United States is contemplated.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental condition of the market. Fluctuations were due principally to speculative causes. The easy tendency of prices at the close was in keeping with the decline in silver. It is unnecessary to look for any more potent cause for the easiness than the financial crisis through which Japan is passing and it is rather a matter of comment that the week's sensational developments have not been more far-reaching in the effect on the staple. The excess of exports against imports is attributable to the over buying on the New York market by the Japanese firms. On the other hand, however, we have had a wire from New York which has been confirmed by Reuter's that the trade interests, including those of the Japanese, continue buying. On the face of this, it will take a genius to fathom the actual conditions existing in Japan.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from development in the general financial situation. Any improvements in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, no doubt, be readily responded to by the market. Then again, although the prices show a total decline of about one tael since the last high level, the question remains whether this decline is fully discounted by the very material recession in business which is sure to follow in the wake of the unsettled financial condition of the world's markets. On the whole, we feel, therefore, that cautious trading must be recommended.

Yarn.—We have no material change to report in our market. Stocks in the interior are bare and buyers are waiting the effects of the Japanese slump before coming on the market. We still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline will be felt, locally.

Liverpool, April 30, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	84.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	15.00	,,
Good Middling American, Spot	25.83	,,
,, ,, ,, July	24.37	,,
,, ,, ,, October	23.59	,,

Market:—Steady.

New York, May 6, 1920.

New York Market:—

July. .....38.25 Cents
October .....36.51 ,,
December .....35.68 ,,
Spot.....41.50 ,,

Market :—Steady.

Bombay, May 4, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach..... Rps. 452 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.75
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 32.50
,, May/June..... ,, 32.75
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 28.00
,, M-Ginned, May/June... ,, 28.50

Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Supplement to Timber Market Report of March 10, 1920

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Since issuing the Timber Market Report of March 10, 1920, demand for Philippine lauan in markets other than North China has resulted in decreased supplies being available for this market. Combined with a fall in silver exchange, laid down costs have consequently increased. Prices per 1,000 Feet Board Measure, effective as from May 1, are therefore as follows until further notice :

	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex-yard, Shanghai Shanghai Taels
LAUAN (Philippine) PLANKS, 4" wide	50.00
6"	55.00
8"	60.00
10"	65.00
12"	70.00
14"	75.00
16"	80.00
18"	85.00
LAUAN (Philippine) SAWN LOGS	70.00

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: Reports from New York continue very discouraging. There is very little demand and prices have come down considerably. Local Reelers have not as yet made reductions to bring their prices on a competing basis with Japanese silks.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1300
" " " Extra Chops..... ,, 1200
" " " Medium Chops ..... ,, 1120

Tussah: This market is still weak and likely to go lower. In view of the decline in all the silk markets, holders are anxious to clear part of their stocks.

Tussah Best..... Tls. 435
Market Chops ..... ,, 415

General: A very small business has been done with Europe on the basis of:

Tsatlee Silver Double Elephant.....Tls. 660
Tussah Gold Joss 1-2 ..... ,, 435

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 12th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver has during the week declined $4\frac{3}{8}$d. and $3\frac{7}{8}$d. for "spot" and "forward" delivery respectively, the last quotations received being 60d. and $58\frac{1}{2}$d. New York silver is down to 103 and general weakness is reported. Our local rate for T/T on London at 5/9 shows a drop of 6d. during the week, there was a recovery on Monday to 5/11 when some cover in the shape of Export Paper came out, but this was soon absorbed and the market on weak silver advices returned to 5/9. At the close, very little business is doing and the market is quoted steady.

Stocks of silver in Shanghai are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 41,400,000 a decline of Tls. 1,800,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 28,150,000 a rise of $ 320,000
United States Silver Dollars ..... $ 1,277,000 unchanged

Estimated total in Taels 63,400,000—a decline of Tls. 1,400,000.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday May 6	Friday May 7	Sat. May 8	Monday May 10	Tuesday May 11	Wed. May 12
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/6.739	6/3 6/2	6/0 5/11	5/10 5/9	5/9 5/11	5/11 5/10	5/9
D/Dfts. ,,	—	6/3¼ 6/2¼	6/0¼ 5/11¼	5/10¼ 5/9¼	5/9¼ 5/11¼	5/11¼ 5/10¼	5/9¼
4m/s ,,	—	6/3½ 6/2½	6/0½ 5/11½	5/10½ 5/9½	5/9½ 5/11½	5/11½ 5/10½	5/9½
T/T India	282.609	280 279	277 273	270 266	279 287	274 269	261
T/T France	2,082.826	2000 1975	1900 1875	1845 1820	1755 1805	1865 1825	1680
T/T N. Y.	129.022	120 118	115½ 113½	112 110	110½ 113	114 112	110
T/T H'kong	71.446	73 73	73 73	73 73	72½ 72½	72 71¾	72½
T/T Japan	36.761	41½ 42	44 44½	45¼ 45⅝	45⅝ 44½	45 46	47
T/T Batavia	333.239	319 314½	306 301½	297½ 293	293 301½	301½ 297½	293
T/T Straits	35.223	37 37½	38½ 39	39½ 40¼	40¼ 39	39 39¾	40½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	6/11.239	6/7½ 6/6½	6/4½ 6/3½	6/2½ 6/1½	6/1½ 6/3½	6/3½ 6/2½	6/1½
6m/s ,, ,,	7/10.489	6/8¾ 6/7½	6/5¾ 6/4½	6/3¾ 6/2¾	6/2¾ 6/4⅝	6/4⅝ 6/3¾	6/2¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/7¾ 6/6¾	6/4¾ 6/3½	6/2⅜ 6/1¾	6/1⅜ 6/3½	6/3¾ 6/2⅜	6/1¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2254.000	2180 2155	2050 2025	1995 1970	1905 1955	2015 1975	1830
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	139.043	130 128	125½ 123½	122 120	120½ 123	124 122	120
4m/s ,, Docs	—	130¾ 128⅝	126¼ 124¼	122¾ 120¾	121¼ 123¾	124⅝ 122⅝	120¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 10	May 11	May 12
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	63½	62¼	60	61⅝	61½	60
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 203⁸⁰	Tls. 218¹⁰	Tls. 216⁰⁰	Tls. 214⁰⁰	Tls. 217⁴⁰	Tls. 220⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.75	73.7625	73.875	73.6875	73.675	73.65
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3½%	3%	3½%	4%	3½%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 58½
Bank of France rate of discount	6 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ⅝%	New York on London	T/T 3.84½
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 ⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/2
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 ¾%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/3
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7½

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Mr. Hurley's Last Word

Will America Retain Its Merchant Fleet; Final Report to the President from Edward N. Hurley, Chairman, United States Shipping Board, 1919.

THIS is a report that goes beyond the ordinary matters that are expected in such documents. Mr. Hurley believes that America should retain her merchant fleet, and he believes that his proposals point the way to that desired result. He and his colleagues take as their fundamental policy private ownership and operation of commercial shipping, but they have been at pains to go into the reasons for the popular superstition that America cannot operate such private shipping at a profit.

Mr. Hurley in this report is not satisfied with the unreasoned statements that American shipping cannot succeed, nor is he satisfied with the ordinary reasons that are given when a reasoned statement is attempted. He does not attempt a criticism of the La Follette Bill and he does not believe that wage scales, tariffs and subsidies are the main causes of difficulty. The real causes are two, in his opinion, the first being the over-capitalization in the past, and the second the hidebound and traditional nature of marine insurance, which is "out of touch and unsympathetic with merchant marine enterprise" and which ignores "the progress made by the science of navigation." He cites as an example what he believes to be a stupid rule requiring a number of tons of anchor chain and "a spare bower" for each vessel. This rule was relaxed during the war but Mr. Hurley believes it may come back into the requirement before long "though ninety per-cent of the anchor chain carried by merchant vessels never sees the light of day except when roused up on deck for its annual coat of asphaltum paint." Upon the necessity for such American provision for insurance as will take into account modern inventions and building methods Mr. Hurley grows eloquent. "After more than half a century," he says, "of slow, progressive strangulation of extraneous influences, and a half-century of effort to earn returns on values which do not exist, I am not surprised to see the great merchant marines of the world, ignorant of what really ails them, huddled and inert, like so may statues of Buddha, sitting with upturned palms, before the public treasurers beseeching national aid." Most statues of Buddha do not fit the above description but Mr. Hurley's point is clear enough.

Mr. Hurley's proposal is sale at a fair price, American insurance, federal charters for shipping companies, a merchant marine development fund, certain legal changes, and a plan for the systematic training of American merchant officers.

No full report of the methods that are being used in disposing of the great American fleet has come out, but Mr. Hurley's vigorous exposition and his firm convictions have evidently had some influence upon the policy of the government.

C. F. R.

The Chinese Recorder

May, 1920. Vol. LI, No. 5. Published by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.

"What is the difference between the Y. M. C. A. and the churches?" a man asked recently. "The Y. M. C. A. doesn't administer the sacraments, I know, but neither do the Quakers. Outside of that, isn't the Y. M. C. A. just another church, but largely relying upon the churches for its support?"

Evidently that question, or questions like it, are being asked in many quarters for three of the five editorials and four of the six contributed articles in the current issue of the *Chinese Recorder* deal with the work of the Y. M. C. A. and its relation to the churches. A Y. M. C. A. secretary, Mr. Edwards of Peking, says that the Association should increasingly lose its identity in the life of the churches, and a missionary in Peking, Mr. Gleysteen, invites it to do so.

The most searching discussion of the function of the Y. M. C. A. is that by the editor, Dr. Rawlinson. It is constructive criticism of the best type, probing to the cottom of present troubles and pointing out a possible line of improvement. Dr. Rawlinson also reports the recent Y. M. C. A. convention at Tientsin, which doubtless supplied the occasion for this number.

Of particular interest to missionary readers should be the short editorial telling of the objections made by American students to the program of the recent Student Volunteer convention, and the tender tribute to the memory of the late Charles L. Ogilvie of Peking.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Capt. A. Carton, Nanking; Capt. Bonamy, Nanking; Mrs. F. Griffin; Mr. and Mrs. C. Silberman, New York; W. H. Podesta; Miss A. V. Brown; Mrs. N. D. Kauffman; Miss E. Kauffman; C. L. Martin;

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Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

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Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
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ANNUAL STATEMENT OF 1919
of
CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

A Corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2 1903.

(32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess, II. Ch. 978 P. 947)

The officers of said corporation for 1919 were:

		Salary
President	C. C. Nieh	G.$ ——.—
Secretary and Treasurer	S.S. Chow	G.$ 960.75
Manager	B.G. Yung	G.$ 1128.00
The actual cash value of its property consisting Trade Account, Stock Investment and Furniture and Fixure is		G.$44766.69
Its actual paid-up capital is		G.$11954.48
The number of shares of its capital stock is		5000
The amount paid in on each share of stock is		G.$ 4.575
The Debts and Liabilities of said corporation are		G.$44751.72
Incurred for Goods Purchased		G.$19494.73
" " Current Expenses		G.$ 1228.53
" " Claim by Customer		G.$ 1931.88
" " Overdrafts at Bankers		G.$10142.10
" " Capital Stock		G.$11954.48

N. B.—Books are kept in Mexican dollars. At exchange of G. $45.75:—equal to M. $100.00

(*Signed*) CHENGTING T. WANG Acting President.
S. S. CHOW Secretary & Treasurer.

Miss J. Martin; Miss F. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Greig; Miss Scharamidt; Dr. and Mrs. E. Fuller; Miss E. Fuller; R. E. Fuller; Lt Masiero, Rome; Mr. and Mrs. Deverens; Mrs. L. Blomqist, Stockholm; Mr. and Mrs. Jewell, Tientsin; E. C. Baker, Tientsin; Maj. W. L. Hunting-ford, Yokohama; Mrs. R. W. Conant; Com. Durette, Peking; Capt. Souben, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Scholmn, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Daniels, Nanking; M. Balashkin, Dairen; Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Hill; Mr. and Mrs.. G. S. B. Steward; Mrs. F. B. Carter; Mrs. L. Q. Younglove; G. R. Christie; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. H. Stevenal; P. H. Byers; H. W. Mullen; G. W. Walter, Hongkong; L. S. Spafford, Ningpo; Capt. Delpiano, Peking; W. K. Harvey, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. F. Coate, Jr., Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGregor, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. C. McGregor; A. L. Zallmer, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Faaish, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Greenwald; Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Palmtag; Thomas, Dairen; L. Price; H. Fasting, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Jones, Seattle; E. Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Koelsch; D. R. Kingdon, London; J. P. Harrison, Jr., New York; S. Gould; W. S. Galbrn, Havana; L. H. Bragger Cote, Nanking; L. F. A. Wallace, Ningpo;

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Paci; Mr. and Mrs. M. Bickerton; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Huggins; O. Kuer; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Parsons; C. L. Bryant; L. Turner; A. D. Galoway; A. J. Fournier; Lieut. Com. and Mrs. Drew; A. L. Troy; J. Jacquerin; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Case; Mr. and Mrs. Turner; Capt. and Mrs. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McIntosh; Mr. and Mrs. Christian; Wm. Malcolm; Mr. and Mrs. F. Tillson; Dr. Muir; W. A. Rose; O. T. Cattley; Miss Margaret Thomas; W. G. Symmons; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pistzcker; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Benz; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dumbell; C. Nopper; H. D. Shirley; F. Huddle; H. Fenstermaker; Mr. and Mrs. Newman; Sgt. Major Harvey; J. M. Holland; J. T. Reed; E. C. Beker; E. W. Moore; Capt. and Mrs. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. Kremer; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford; Pate; J. P. Davié; Beckerie; Mr. and Mrs. A. McDonnell; H. O. Cartensen; Bonnett; J. H. Giles; C. M. Davies; E. Lloyd; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; Mr. and Mrs. Luyt; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carey; Mr. and Mrs. Shellin; E. Gibberson; Mr. and Mrs. C. Housten; Mr. and Mrs. W. Sylvester; D. S. Somekh; W. R. Healey; A. Whyte; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stewort; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Priestly; Mr. and Mrs. Robjohn; Russ W. Smith; Ball; McCastle; H. B. Longfellow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Blecker; J. Adamson; J. L. Wood; L. D. McNicoll; F. Ezra; W. A. Steehler; Mrs. Grundman; S. M. Joseph; Mrs. A. Moutrie; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; E. Fielden; C. Brooke; F. C. Craig; H. E. Gilmore; H. L. Griffiths; L. A. Levy; Miss Goodfellow; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons; A. Beun; Mr. and Mas. S. A. Seth; Thos. Kearney; I. Joseph; Samuel Ward; F. W. White; D. Talbot; E. W. P. Mills.

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
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CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

May 7, 1920; Cause No. 990; Yu Sun & Co., v. Eleuterio Nazario, et al., testimony of witnesses for both parties heard by the Commissioner.

„ 10, „ Cause No. 988; In re estate of George E. Krienke, deceased; on petition for appointment of administrator; testimony of widow taken.

„ 10, „ Cause No. 724; In re estate of Ida A. Moorehead, deceased; on petition for leave to distribute.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 982; Mencarini & Co., v. A. F. Thane & Co; on the merits; testimony taken of witnesses Mencarini, Maher and Yang Hang Sing for plaintiff; and witnesses Hicks and Cardeillac for defendant; submitted after oral argument.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 984; U. S. v. Sin Wan Pao Co; arraignment; plea of guilty; argument on amount of fine; cause taken under advisement.

Judgments and Orders:

May 10, 1920; Cause No. 724; In re estate of Ida A. Moorehead, deceased; order to distribute.

„ 12, „ Cause No. 982; Mencarini & Co., v. A. F. Thane & Co., judgment. (See Below).

„ 12, „ Cause No. 990; Yu Sun & Co., v. Eleuterio Nazario, etc., et al judgment for plaintiff. (See Below).

Miscellaneous Filings

May 4, 1920; Cause No. 982; Mencarini & Co., v. A. F. Thane & Co; stipulation.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 993; U. S. v. Sin Wan Pao Co; information.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 994; The Robert Dollar Co. v. Barque Chin Pu; libel.

„ 10, „ Cause No. 995; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers Commercial Corporation; petition.

„ 10, „ Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg v. Charles S. Jones; petition.

„ 10, „ Cause No. 988; In re estate of George E. Krienke, deceased; petition; testimony.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 987; In re last will and testament of John Hugh McMillan, deceased; petition; deposition.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 997; Jacques Klass v. Isabel Klass; petition.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 998; Cecil Humphreys v. C. Rogers Brown; petition.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 999; Ying Fu Chang v. R. E. du Jardin; petition.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record)! $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

May 11, 1920; Cause No. 982; Mencarini & Co., v. A. F. Thane & Co.; answer to counterclaim.

" 12, " Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co. v. Charles S. Jones; summons.

" 13, " Cause No. 1,000; Hsieh Po-Hsiang vs. Shippers Commercial Corporation; petition; summons issued.

" 13, " Cause No. 1,001; Lung Chu vs. The Sino-American Trading Corporation; petition.

" 13, " Couse No. 995; Kia King Sing vs. William Katz; answer.

" 13, " Articles of Incorporation of Chinese-American Tobacco Company.

" 13, " Articles of Incorporation of Shantung Development Corporation.

" 13, " Articles of Incorporation of Commercial Trading Corporation.

" 13, " Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co.; plaintiff's brief.

" 13, " Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc. v. Jones; answer & counter claim; motion to assign for trial.

MENCARINI & CO., PLAINTIFF, vs. A. F. THANE & CO., DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 982; Filed May 12, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS

1.—**Contracts:** *Time of Performance.* "In the contracts of merchants time is of the essence." (115 U. S. 188)

2.—:—:*Sales.* Where a vendee stipulates for delivery during February and expressly states tnat he will not accept thereafter he is not normally liable for goods tendered in March 4.

3.—:—:*Force Majeure.* Delay in shipment found not due to *force majeure.*

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esq., for plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover the purchase price of a cargo of walnuts which plaintiff alleges it "delivered" to defendant "in conformance with" a contract previously entered into between the parties and which it is further alleged, "the defendant in violation of his contract refused to accept." Defendant denies these averments, and the sole question presented is whether there was such delivery as is here alleged.

It appears that there had been two previous contracts between the parties, the second of which required "shipment: late November 1919." This period, it is conceded, was extended, eventually, until January 9, 1920; but the delivery in question is not claimed to have been made under any of these extensions but by virtue of a later agreement evidenced by a letter of February 16 from defendant to plaintiff stating

> "We now beg to advise you that we will accept the 70 tons of walnuts which you state are being made ready for shipment in Tientsin if shipped by direct, steamer to San Francisco *during the month of February*, but we will not accept them if trans-shipped at Kobe, or any other port, or, *if shipped after the 29th day of February.*" (Ex D.)

Plaintiff's representative states that the cargo in question was ready for shipment by February 15 at which date he engaged space on the "Stanley Dollar," scheduled to sail from Taku Bar on February 26, for San Francisco. It did not in fact sail until March 5 and the cargo was not loaded until March 4. On March 10 defendant was notified of the shipment and on the same day it replied, declining to accept delivery.

There is no question as to the good faith of either party; but plaintiff claims that it was unable to comply with the requirement to ship "by direct steamer to San Francisco during the month of February" and that having done its utmost to meet that requirement the delay in shipment should be excused. On the other hand defendant relies on the principle that "in the contracts of merchants, time is of the essence" [1] and its manager testifies that the reason for fixing the limit at February 29 was to insure delivery in San Francisco before April 1, since arrival later would require the cargo to be classed as last season's crop and necessitate a reduction in price.

Unfortunately for plaintiff's contention, the Court of Appeals has decided adversely a very similar case, [2] where even the phraseology and the dates were almost identical. There the vendor contracted to ship flour for the defendant "during the month of February, 1912." As further stated by the Court, [3]

> "The flour was not fully loaded until March 3, and the steamer sailed on March 8. It will thus be seen that there was a breach of the contract in respect to the date of the shipment,"

and a judgment against defendant on that ground was affirmed. As in this case, the original contract had been made in the preceding October but there was not, as here, an express announcement by the vender that "we will not accept** if shipped after the 29th day of February." Moreover "it was well known to both parties" here as in the case cited, "when the agreement was entered into, that there was no regular lines of transportation between" Tientsin and San Francisco which would insure shipment from the former port before the end of February.

Plaintiff invokes in argument, tho it does not plead, a clause in the original contract exempting it from all responsibility for "non-delivery, delays, part delivery, or any other occurrences caused by *force majeure*" specifying various casualties not here occurring "or other acts beyond their control." Aside from the question whether this exemption was carried forward into the new agreement evidenced by defendant's letter of February 16, above quoted, a similar clause was held insufficient to excuse in the case [4] last referred to. Moreover it seems at least doubtful whether the phrase *force majeure* [5] could be applied to the facts here shown. As declared in the original English case [6] on the subject,

> "when the party by his own contract creates a duty or charge upon himself, he is bound to make it good, if he may, notwithstanding any accident by inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract."

There was some testimony regarding the effect of the Chinese boycott in Shantung Province in delaying prior shipments under the original contracts, but since, according to plaintiff's evidence, this particular cargo was ready for shipment by February 15, its delay could in no wise be attributed to that cause.

In view of the doctrine announced by the Court of Appeals we have no alternative but to find for the defendant; but while a judgment cannot be rendered in plaintiff's favor, it is authorized, in pursuance of the stipulation between the parties, to dispose of the cargo, which has meanwhile arrived at San Francisco, and apply the proceeds to its own use. There will be no allowance of costs to either party.

1. Norrington v. Wright, 115 U.S. 188, 29 L. Ed. 366.
2. Connell Bros. Co., v. Diederichsen & Co., 213 Fed. 737, affiirming decision of U.S. Court for China, November 4, 1913.
3. Id. 741.
4. Id.
5. See a valuable note to L. R. A. (1916 F) 15 *et seq.*
6. Paradine v. Jane, Aleyn, 26 (1647) 213 Fed. 741.

(*Commissioner's Jurisdiction*)

YU SUN & COMPANY PLAINTIFFS, vs. ELEUTERIO, NAZARIO, DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE NAME OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 990; filed May 12, 1920*).

Messrs, Fleming Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Davies, for plaintiff.
M. L. Heen, Esq., for defendant.

LURTON, Commissioner:

This is an action for the possession of premises which, the plaintiffs allege, are wrongfully withheld from them by the defendant, who is a citizen of the Philippine Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of this Court. The evidence in the case shows that there are others associated in business with the defendant under the firm name of International Trading Company, who are not so subject.

The evidence further shows that the plaintiffs are lessees of the premises at 6-A Hongkong Road in the City of Shanghai by virtue of a lease from the Venus Insurance Company and that the premises in question were sublet to the defendant's firm by the plaintiffs for a period of six months, the expiration of the term of said lease being on March 31, 1920. It further appears that on or about March 10 1920, the plaintiffs and the defendant's firm entered into negotiations for renewal of the lease; that a member of the defendant's firm at the request of the plaintiffs called on them and discussed the terms of the new lease and that the plaintiffs did not desire to make the terms of the new lease exactly like the old one,—that is, they wanted to keep possession of one of the rooms making a total of five rooms in the new lease at a rental of Taels 105.00 per month instead of Taels 110.00 per month as stipulated in the old one. These negotiations were made verbally, not later than March 10, 1920, and at that time it was agreed between the parties that the new lease should be reduced to writing and submitted to the defendent's firm for signature before the expiration of the lease then in effect.

On March 17, 1920, the plaintiffs prepared a lease in writing, under that date, without any signature being attached, and sent it to the defendant's firm for their signature. The lease was signed immediately by Mr. Kingsley for the defendant's firm and returned to the plaintiffs. It further appears that Mr. Ou of the plaintiff's firm called at the office of the defendant at 6-A Hongkong Road on the following day to inspect the premises and notified the defendant's firm that the room they desired eliminated from the new lease was the big room which was a part of the main office of the Company. On March, 19, 1920, the defendant's firm received notice in writing under that date that the plaintiffs refused to renew the lease.

In the application of the law to the facts in the above statement of the case, it is necessary to take into consideration the negotiations entered into, between the parties before the new lease was drafted and to ascertain whether or not their actions constituted the making of a lease that was for a present letting, or one that was for the future. The testimony of Mr. Wind Ford Wu, who stated that he was the manager for the International Trading Company, was on cross examination as follows:—

> Q. You say that some time in February you went to see Mr. Ou and that he promised to renew the lease for six months and that you agreed that a new lease should be drawn up to be signed by both parties and the new lease was to take the place of this verbal understanding that you had?
> A. Yes.
> Q. Did Mr. Jensen and Mr Ou make the contract for the new lease?
> A. Yes.
> Q. What date?
> A March 10

On direct examination, Mr. Wind Ford Wu stated that on March 10, Mr. Ou sent a message to him by Mr. Lee requesting Mr. Wind Ford Wu to call at his office in regard to the new lease. In compliance with this request. Mr. Wind Ford Wu testified that he sent Mr. Jensen in his stead.

From the evidence just stated, the case of Laroussine vs. Werlin, 52 La. Ann., 424 (So. 27, 89) is on all fours with the case at bar. Justice Blanchard in his decision just cited says:—

> "A verbal contract of lease, complete in itself, independent of any writing, and unaccompanied by an intention to have the same reduced to writing, as perfecting it, is an enforceable contract. And if such a verbal contract be made, and subsequently the parties agree that the same shall be reduced to writing and be signed, and afterwards there is a failure to so reduce it to writing and to signature—one of the parties refusing—it is still enforceable as a binding contract. * * * * But if, when a verbal contract of lease is agreed on, it is understood, contemplated, and intended that it should be reduced to writing, that there should be a written lease, and that the written lease should take the place of, and stand for, what has been agreed on verbally in respect to the leasing of the property, then until the writing is drawn up and signed the contract is inchoate, incomplete, and either party, before signing, may recant, retract, recede, withdraw, decline to go further, refuse to consummate." [1]

Also in the case of Griffin vs. Krisley, 75 Ill., 411. (opinion by Justice Scholfield) it is said;

> "In determining whether an instrument is a lease or only an agreement for a lease, the question is one of construction to be determined from what appears to be the paramount intention of the parties, as collected from the whole tenor and effect of the instrument. And the same rule applies where the agreement is not reduced to writing, the words used indicating the intention.
>
> Where a party was in possession of premises under an unexpired lease, and it was agreed, verbally, between him and his lessor that he should have the premises for another year, commencing at the expiration of the existing term, upon the same terms, a written lease to be executed, and the old lease was not cancelled, and a few days before the new term was to commence the landlord withdrew his proposition and rescinded the verbal agreement, so that there was no time before such rescission that the lessee could have entered under the verbal agreement: Held, that this was not a present leasing but only an agreement for a lease." [2]
>
> "Although a lease may be made in a very informal manner, and by almost any words that show the intention of the parties, yet the lessor makes no written lease until he has signed the paper." [3]

Judged by the rule thus laid down, the case at bar is with the plaintiffs. I am inclined to the conviction that the parties were agreed, some time prior to the drafting of the lease by the plaintiffs, that the terms of it should be reduced to a writing and signed by the respective parties; that it was not their intention to make a lease *in praesenti*, but only an agreement for a written lease *in futuro*. This being so, the law fixed their rights and responsibilities, neither party was bound until the written instrument was passed, and either had the right before consummation, of receding.

In accordance with the decision last above cited, the evidence submitted not being sufficient to constitute a verbal leasing of the premises, before the written lease became binding on the plaintiffs, it was necessary to have their signature attached thereto, of which there is no evidence.

Judgment is therefore rendered in favor of plaintiffs and against the defendant in a sum calculated at the rate of Taels 110.00 per month from April 1st, 1920 to the time when defendant vacates the premises at 6-A Hongkong Road, together with their costs.

It is further adjudged that the defendant deliver over to the plaintiffs whatever possession he has of said premises not later than the 20th day of May, 1920.

1. To the same effect are Fredericks vs. Fasnacht, 30 La. Ann. 117; Wolf vs. Mitchell, 24 La. Ann., 434; Meyer vs. Labau 51 La. Ann., 1729, 26 So. 463; D'Argy vs. Godefroi, 1 Mart. (O. S.), 76.
2. See also Potter vs. Mercer, 53 Cal. 667; Pulse vs. Hamer, 8 Oreg., 251.
3. Clomens vs. Broomfield, 19 Mo. 118, opinion by Judge Gamble.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Lenine and Russia

References: Pp. 482,484-5.

Questions: 1. Who is Lenine and how did he come into power? 2. What is the difference between the Menshiviki and the Bolsheviki? 3. Why does Mr. Hunt believe that Lenine cannot remain in power? 4. Compare this article with Mr. Hunt's last article and make a list of the new points introduced this week.

Topic 2: U. S. Congressional Mission to the East

Reference: P. 507.

Questions: 1. What will be the personnel of this mission? 2. On what subject will the travellers attempt to gather elementary points of information? 3. What countries will be visited? 4. What is the danger in such a tour? Can you give examples?

Topic 3: Growth of Japanese Democracy

References: Pp. 507-8.

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? What is the tone? 2. What is the writer's idea as regards Korea? 3. What is the reason given as to the general ignorance prevailing in Japan? 4. Who is blamed for this? 5. What other fundamental democratic agency is lacking in Japan according to the writer? 6. What is the result of this on the growth of democracy?

Topic 4: The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 475, 502.

Questions: 1. What is a rapprochement? 2. Why is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the cause of so much discussion now? 3. What is meant by the expression "so long as she is the door-keeper"? 4. What reasons are given by the writer why the Alliance should not continue?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Kiangsu a Model Province?

References: Pp. 473-4.

Questions: 1. Who is responsible for the organizing of the Kiangsu Association? 2. What are the purposes of this association? 3. Why does this organization not please the military officials? 4 What is meant by 'office-selling'? Can you give any instances of such?

Topic 2: Politics at Canton

Reference: P. 503.

Questions: 1. What has been Dr. Wu Ting Fang's relation to the Canton government? 2. What is Dr. Wu's present position and relation to that government? 3. What has been the effect on the government of Dr. Wu's coming to Shanghai? 4. Where is the money referred to in this article? 5. From where did it come?

Topic 3: A Famous Actor

References: Pp. 503-4,506.

Questions: 1. How long has it taken Mei Lang Fong to attain his present position? 2. Why do men take women's parts on the Chinese stage? 3. Has this ever been the case in the West? 4. What is the social position of actors in China? Does this apply to Mei? 5. What is the object of acting on the Chinese stage?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Japanese Trade

References: Pp. 508-515.

Questions: 1. What was the amount of increase in Japanese exports during the war? 2. Do you think exports are a better measure of trade increase than imports? 3. What was the excess of exports over imports during the war? 4. How much of this excess was paid to Japan in gold? 5. What did Japan do with the gold? 5. Why did Japan's exports to other countries increase remarkably during the war? 7. Does the writer of this article believe that Japan will keep her new markets? 8. Do you think that his statistics show his conclusion to be correct? 9. What is meant by the phrase "cost of living"? 10. How much had the cost of living in Osaka risen by June, 1919, over July, 1914? 11. How much had wages risen in the same period? 12. If the cost of living rises faster than wages do you consider that it is an injustice to the laborer? Why? 13. Suppose the rise in the cost of living were caused by the destruction of an earthquake, do you think that this would make any difference? 14. Write a paper stating what is meant by the following sentence, and give your own criticism of it: "The cotton position in the Far East is a race between Chinese industrial development and Japanese political control of China."

Topic 2: Advertising Philippine Tobacco

References: Pp. 474,517.

Questions: 1. What is meant by advertising? 2. Can you think of any useful product that you have learned about through advertising, that you now use? 3. What does the editor believe that China should learn from this advertising plan in the Philippines? 4. If Chinese tea is sent to America and sold there in such a way that the buyer does not know that it is Chinese tea, what does China lose? 5. Who is Mr. Sanger and what is he doing in China? 6. What do you think of the suggestion in the last sentence of the editorial referred to?

Topic 3: An Advertising Test

Have each member of the class mark the three advertisements that seem to him to be the best with the numbers 1,2, and 3, in the order of their value in giving information. Compare the results and find out which advertisement is considered best by the largest number?

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by Presidential Mandate, April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

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President . . . . . Tsao Jou Lin
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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from February 1 to February 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	277559	604802	3797	886158	464439	.....	3882720	1077082	.....	27.74	576137	74020	.....	12.85
Peking-Mukden	262422	263224	1145	526791	256202	.....	2472735	718777	.....	29.07	424923	69555	.....	16.36
Tientsin-Pukow	165456	238032	7409	410897	90277	.....	1700846	166786	.....	9.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	101124	44659	3738	149521	42408	.....	638788	73866	.....	11.56	168210	60	.....	0.03
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	46581	17627	1241	65449	31059	.....	260139	33402	.....	12.41	91013	23732	.....	26.07
Cheng-Tai	19169	96757	169	116095	74379	.....	575739	254325	.....	44.17	94584	21561	.....	22.79
Canton-Kowloon	26266	3281	700	30247	8984	.....	118063	.....	163	-0.13	30319	772	.....	2.55
Kirin-Changchun	20155	51815	363	72333	47206	.....	287647	152634	.....	53.06	45734	6676	.....	14.60
Taokow-Chinghua	6068	22268	378	28714	5464	.....	105139	10743	.....	10.21	25085	1075	.....	4.28
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3290	12743	.....	16033	8823	.....	72714	28909	.....	39.76	22360	3880	.....	17.35
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	22246	16574	951	39771	24107	.....	181439	54581	.....	30.08	31850	494	.....	1.55
Wuchang-Changsha	27107	22159	45	49311	30685	.....	203088	86520	.....	42.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	8190	15855	16	24061	11897	.....	102623	33705	.....	32.84	13351	1478	.....	11.07
TOTAL	985633	1409796	19952	2415381	1095930	.....	10610680	2691167	.....	25.36	1523566	203303	.....	13.34

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications